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LIVES OF THE FELONS.

No. 11.

CONTINUED.

JOHN A. MURRELL,

THE GREAT WESTERN LAND PIRATE.

Rage and Fear—Depression of the Clans—Great Revivals among the Marauders—The Gathering of the Council—The Conspirators of Mississippi—Progress of the Plot—Approach of the Crisis—The Scope of the Tornado—Alarm of the Country—The "Committee of Safety"—The Glimmering of Vengeance.

The publication of Stewart's pamphlet and its dissemination throughout the region which its exposure saved from a threatened devastation, produced a sensation in comparison with which the excitements attendant upon the arrest of Murrell and the revelations of his trial, were of but trifling moment. The dark and sanguinary scheme of massacre and rapine lay bare in all its hideous details, and a thrill of horror such as is only elicited from man when he gazed back upon some appalling danger from which he has miraculously escaped, ran through the shuddering communities of the West and South. But following the electric shiver came a warming of the blood which grew into a rage for vengeance, and in the first madness of the fever many a disolute and suspicious character, fell victims to the sudden and fatal indignation of excited citizens. Some were smitten down in casual encounters which, if noticed at all, were merely chronicled as chance affrays, and others perished under the more deliberate but equally savage adjudication of the Regulators.

These results were not immediate upon the publication of the pamphlet, but were provoked by a subsequent series of events which have become a portion of the history of the West, and which, from their connection with the imprisoned marauder and his class, it is our duty to narrate.

The incarceration of the leader and the expedition of the grand scheme of the insurrection, seemed at first to threaten the utter disorganization of the band, and dismayed and discomfited, the miscreants of the morass covered in their dens, and the leading members who were situated in society, abstained from any system of correspondence with each other. The paralysis, however, did not last long, and a fragment of the more daring spirits, grasping at hope in the very depth of gloom, conceived the daring policy of carrying out the plans of the chief, by precipitating the insurrection which had been previously set for the 25th December. They conceived that the country, relying upon the statements of Stewart, would not enter into a general system of precaution against the rising until shortly previous to the indicated time, and that therefore if they could hurry the crisis as early as July, they might still command success by taking the country by surprise. This plan was proposed by one of the most distinguished of Murrell's personal friends named Andrew Boyd, of Hinds County, Mississippi, and was sustained by Ruel Blake, Joshua Cotton

and two brothers Earl, who were situated in the adjoining counties of Madison and Warren in the same State.

These men were the leading spirits of Mississippi, and boldly answered for the readiness of the one hundred and fifty adherents of the clan in that State, and also unhesitatingly asserted that the negroes could be as easily made ready for the rising in July, as they could for the first allotted time, or a year thence. Indeed, Boyd declared that the earlier date ought originally to have been chosen, and it surprised him that the advantages of the fourth day of July had not struck the acute mind of their chief, nor suggested itself to the thoughts of any of the confederacy. By selecting the afternoon or evening of that day, they would avail themselves of all the advantages arising out of the general assembling of the negroes of the various plantations for the purpose of the enjoyment of the national holiday, and they would also derive no small assistance from the exultant state of mind which would be produced by this temporary taste of freedom, as well as by the suggestive character of the celebration. Opportunities would be afforded for the distribution of spirits, of fire-arms, of intercourse between the white emissary and the slave, and the alarm when given would not spread so rapidly as on any other occasion, as the events of the day would have familiarised the drowsy overseer and planter with the reports of musketry and pistols.

This brilliant proposition of Boyd's, as it was afterwards called by Murrell, found the same favor with every councillor to whom it was broken as it had gained from Blake, Cotton and the Earls, and the result was, that after it had been communicated among the leaders in the various States, a general council was summoned to meet at Columbus, in the State of Mississippi.

The council met, as appears from certain revelations subsequently made in the trial of Cotton, in the month of March, 1835, and from this fact it is plain that Boyd must have hit upon his idea immediately upon the appearance of Stewart's pamphlet and the apparent frustration of the whole design of the insurrection. At the meeting of the council, Boyd explained his plan in *extenso*, showed the feasibility of accomplishing all they had to do in the three months which they had before them, and predicted that if the

other States would but display the same alacrity as Mississippi, the rising would be crowned with success, and they might calculate upon a liberation of the chief and restoration of the band, not only to its former state, but to a condition of power and influence which had not been comprehended in the scope of their previous hopes.

These views met with an enthusiastic reception, and after being adopted, the council broke up, each delegation departing to its own State, charged with the most momentous duties. We now find the plan of the insurrection thoroughly revived, and starting on its new progress with a most alarming energy. Some of these appearances, however, were deceptive. The delegations of most of the districts being deprived of the management of the arch demon who had inspired and sustained their efforts for years, became mistrustful of the issue and feared to trust themselves so wide at sea under any lesser guidance. The consequence was, that in all but Mississippi, the plan began to droop after the first impression of Boyd's energetic views had worn off, but in the latter State, the activity of the local leader and his adherents kept the enterprise moving forward with a vigor that did not pause even long enough to observe the dangerous apathy which had fallen upon every other quarter. The eventual result of this state of things was, that the explosion and its consequences were confined to Boyd's district, and its rage and retribution to the members of his following; we must therefore abandon any attempt to trace the gradual progress and frustration of the plot, which were stifled without violence, or went out of themselves in the other States, and confine ourselves to the recorded developments of the horrors which darken the archives of the State of Mississippi in the summer of 1835.

The events which we are about to chronicle are principally confined to Madison, Hinds and Warren counties, and our attention is therefore called particularly to the condition, arrangements and operations of the conspirators in that quarter of the State. Of the character of Andrew Boyd, the leader and director of these operations, the reader has already had an opportunity to form some idea. Next to him in importance and ability was Ruel Blake, of whom we have

previously spoken. This man was a native of Connecticut and according to his own statement had followed the sea for the greater part of his life. He had resided in Madison some three years, but notwithstanding this length of residence he could claim few, if any friends. He was of a cold, unsocial temperament, which joined to a forbidding countenance and notoriously cruel habits, rendered him detested by those who had opportunities of frequently observing him. From his revengeful and savage disposition, there were many who credited the vague report that the closing scenes of his career upon the sea had been scenes of piracy and bloodshed. On his arrival in Madison he had adopted the trade of gin-wright, and worked at it during his residence with much success up to the time of the conspiracy. This man was a sub-director under Boyd, and the members of the clan had a high confidence in his qualities for command.

A. L. Donovan was the name of another active conspirator who resided at Beattie's Bluff, on Big Black River, and who in company with a man named Moss and his two sons, receivers of stolen goods, made numerous adherents among the negroes of that place. In Warren county the Earls, two daring brothers, and three other men named Rawson, Lofton and Dintley, spread the fever of sedition, while in Hinds, Boyd gathered around him a set of spirits, who if they did not equal him in talent, at least were not inferior to him in energy or daring.

Men thus associated and impelled, could not fail to make rapid progress in any undertaking in which they might engage, and by the first of June the emissaries had infused their dangerous plans into the simple minds of half the negroes of the three counties. Hinds county was to be the rendezvous and head quarters, and a place known as the Old Agency, situated near the border of Madison, had been fixed upon as a depot for arms and ammunition. Madison it was supposed would yield without a struggle, as it was principally divided in large plantations, on most of which no white man but an overseer was to be found during the summer months. The absence of the wealthiest planters and their families to the north at the appointed time would therefore not only relieve the ignorant negroes from one great restraint, but would give them a preponderance of fifty to one over those that remained. A row of firings at specified plantations from one end of the county to the other, were to give the simultaneous signal for the general onslaught, and the knife and pistol, the hoe or axe, was to end all opposition by unrelenting massacre. While the work of slaughter was in progress, the white leaders of the servile bands were to gather the plunder of the place, and having thus finished the first chapter of destruction, march on to Hinds. There they were to be joined by Boyd and his forces also flushed with slaughter, and to receive a new distribution of cutlasses and fire-arms. The leaders were to mount at this place and from thence proceed at the head of their forces in the direction of Vicksburg, plundering the various plantations on the road, and swelling their numbers at every stopping place. By the accessions from Warren county, the marauders expected to be able to march into Vicksburg and Natchez, and to take possession of both places with ease and subsequently to establish themselves at the former, and from that point to dispatch their bands both north and south and overrun and command the upper and lower country. The negroes who contributed to this movement were promised revenge for past wrongs, possession of the delicate limbed daughters and wives of their former masters, and a final transportation to free States with enough money in their pockets to start them hand-omely in the world as their own masters. With such temptations as these, it is not to be wondered at that the subtle white man had bewildered the credulous minds of their simple dupes and moulded them to their atrocious purposes. Day by day the dark sedition widened, and Boyd, Blake, and their sanguinary satellites, while gazing with satisfaction upon this promising state of things, almost chafed for the tardy hour that was to consummate the bloody hope of years. Destiny, however, was working across their purposes, and while they thought themselves most secure, a fatal web of death was slowly dropping its meshes on them and their horrid plans.

The nature of the plot and the necessities of the case had obliged the marauders to confide



WILLIAM alias "ONE EYED" THOMPSON.

largely in the blacks and although the utmost discrimination and experience of negro character was invariably exercised before the details of the design were committed to any slave, yet judicious selections had been made. Some of the black leaders had confided their hopes and brilliant prospects vaguely to their wives and sweethearts, and passing from them, the momentous secret had become the subject of mysterious gossip among the workers of farms. Some of these conversations among the blacks, were now and then overheard by unfriendly ears, and by degrees a rumor got abroad that an insurrection of the slaves was meditated. The rumor was an alarming one; but as it came unsolicited by any authentic information, and as it could not be ascertained how or where the report originated, most of the citizens were disposed to regard it as utterly unfounded. Towards the latter part of June, however, the citizens of Livingston ascertained that the report had emanated from Madame Latham, a wealthy lady residing at Beattie's Bluff, whereupon it was at once proposed that a committee of gentlemen should proceed to her plantation, for the purpose of ascertaining upon what ground she had given publicity to such a fearful statement. The lady, in compliance with the request of the committee, informed them that her convictions that an insurrection was in contemplation among the blacks, were the result of several circumstances that could not be accounted for on ordinary grounds, and also from parts of alarming conversations which had been overheard by her among her house girls. She remarked that her suspicions were first awakened by a strange insolence of bearing in her servants, and by the threatening language that they would use whenever punished or rebuked for it. Such expressions, for instance, as, "It won't be dis way long—it'll be our turn next," &c. These expressions induced her to scrutinize their conduct very closely, and it was not very long before she overheard a conversation, during which one of them was heard to say to another, that she "wished to God it was all over with—that she was tired waiting on the white folks, and that she wanted to be her own mistress the balance of her days, and clear up her own house." Soon afterwards she heard the same girl in conversation with a negro man, belonging to a neighbor named Mr. Landfair. From the low and guarded tone of the speakers, she could not for a time distinguish what they said, but she observed the girl hold out her (Mrs. Latham's) babe toward the black man, and heard her ask him "if it were not a pity to kill such a pretty and innocent little creature as that." The man shook his head and answered that "it was a pity, but that it must be done." These facts Mrs. Latham communicated to her son, who called the girl before him in the evening, and informed her that her conversation had been overheard. Concealing, in her terror, that the whole of the dialogue had been detected, she fell upon her knees and begged for mercy. Being promised forgiveness on the condition that she should make a full confession, she stated that Mr. Landfair's man, her sweetheart, had informed her that there was to be a rising of the black people in a few days, and that they intended to kill all the whites and take possession of the country, and become ladies and gentlemen themselves. "These were my reasons," said Mrs. Latham, in conclusion, "for giving publicity to the report of a threatened rising."

The committee were deeply impressed with the strength of these facts, but for the purpose of obtaining further confirmation of the statement, they summoned before them the other female servants of the household, and separately examining them, found their statements to correspond in every particular with the relation of the lady. The committee then charged Mrs. Latham to see that her girls were prevented from having communication with any person whatever, and proceeded to Mr. Landfair's and had two of his men taken into custody. By examining these men, though the culprits did not fully confess, the committee gained fresh evidence of the existence of the plot, and also were enabled by some collateral facts that were elicited, to fix their suspicions upon some of the white men who were its secret instigators.

With these facts in their possession, the committee returned to Livingston, and reported their solemn convictions that a frightful insurrection was in progress, and advised the immediate organization of a Committee of Safety, with powers to try, condemn and execute, and the instant establishment of patrols and regulating squads. This report was made on the 26th of June, eight days before the contemplated rising; but those to whom it threatened retribution were blindly unaware of the danger that was gathering around them. They were dreaming of successful rapine, the restoration of their clan and the libera-

tion of their chief; but death was sweeping towards them with a speed which defied escape, and mocked their blind and savage hopes.

(To be Continued.)

THEFT OF LOTTERY TICKETS.—LARCENY OR NO LARCENY.—An interesting discussion took place in Philadelphia on Saturday week, in the case of Nathan Stetsel, who stands charged with stealing lottery tickets, from an exchange office in the Arcade. He was brought up from Prison before Judge Campbell, praying a discharge. R. B. Dodson, Esq., for the defence, on opening the case, inquired of the Court if lottery tickets could be the subject of a larceny, their sale being against the law in this State. A decisive answer was not given, and the hearing was proceeded with. Mr. White, a real estate and money broker in the Arcade, stated the defendant introduced himself to him as a temperance lecturer, and called at his office, and immediately after his departure he missed thirty-seven whole tickets and twenty quarters in the Delaware and New Jersey lotteries, which he purchased a short time previous, but not for the purpose of sale. The tickets were worth \$168, and were subsequently found in the ostler's chest at the White Hall hotel, in Market street, where the defendant lodged. Other testimony proved that a part of the property had been in the possession of the accused.

The Court held Stetsel to bail in the sum of \$500 to answer the charge of larceny at the present term, when several important questions of law involved in the case will be fully argued.

A LADY THIEF.—A young lady of high respectability and of abundant wealth, was seen to slip a roll of satin into her muff, while "shopping" at a dry goods store the other day in Pittsburg, Pa. As she was bravely walking off, the storekeeper followed to the door, and politely informed her that he was not "in the habit of crediting." An explanation seemed to be desired by the embarrassed beauty; and she was told that the value of the article which she had selected was \$20. A cloud of blushes and a torrent of tears succeeded; but the whole affair was cleared up, to the satisfaction of the merchant, who kindly accompanied the lady to her splendid residence, where the money was fully paid. Did't she think her luck amazing hard!

We denounce this compromise as an infamous immunity to wealthy crime. The young lady should have been convicted at the Quarter Sessions, and condemned to the treadmill, or such other punishment as Pittsburg awards to female thieves and prostitutes. There was no arrest made, consequently we are unable to make a publication of the lady pilferer's name.

THE THOMAS CASE.—A very singular development has occurred in regard to the origin of the libel suit between Governor Thomas and Mr. Benton. It will be remembered that there were produced certain letters addressed to the late Senator Linn, signed Sarah McDowell, which excited jealous and revengeful feelings in Mrs. Linn, and were the cause of the suspicions which she entertained of Mrs. Thomas, then Miss Sarah McDowell, as having estranged from her the affections of her husband. The contents of these letters were communicated by Mrs. L. to Gov. Thomas. It has now been proved by a singular accident that these letters were genuine, but that they were not written by Mrs. Thomas, but by a female of less enviable reputation, named Sarah McDowell. The proof of this fact has been brought to light by the administrators of this Sarah McDowell, now recently deceased. It is contained in papers left to their charge among other effects. It is said that Col. Benton was deeply affected when he was shown the evidence of the singular mistake and delusion under which all the parties to this unfortunate dispute had been acting.

AN ORNAMENT TO THE ARMY.—A portion of the city of Louisville, Ky., was on the 6th inst. enlivened by a scene of uncommon interest in the castigation of a certain Dr. Holland, recently appointed a Surgeon in the U. S. Army, by a woman who waylaid him as he left the Louisville Hotel, and chased him through the streets, cowhide in hand, until she had cornered him in a lively stable. The Doctor, however, began to fight back with a small cane he had in his hands; but he was soon compelled to yield to the superior prowess of his antagonist, and retreat to the office of the stable, in which, after securely closing the door, he safely enclosed himself. He was here held at bay for some time, but after satisfying himself that the woman had taken her departure, he ventured from his retreat. The woman was the keeper of a brothel; her cause of quarrel with this ornament of the army was, that being in company with some rowdies at her establishment, the Doctor amused himself with cutting her sofa with a knife, while his companions did other damage to her furniture. We presume the Doctor did not bargain for a campaign on this side of the Rio Grande.

THE REV. MR. BARNES.—The Rev. W. H. T. Barnes, after having enlisted to preach through the war, deserted the Camp at New Orleans, with three months advance money in his pocket.—*Police Gazette.*

This Reverend chap at one time figured quite conspicuously in this city in the way of delivering Odd Fellow addresses, Lectures on the Bible, Sermons in one or two of the Churches and Market House—in all of which he "produced a tremendous excitement." Some of the ladies thought him a "charming creature," and bestowed upon him rings and jewels and the contents of their purses; while a few gentlemen—possessing charitable hearts—seconded the attempt to build him a church, in which he could preach the "true gospel" and no thanks to the resident Clergy of the City.—*Lancaster Paper.*

THE RESURRECTIONISTS IN WASHINGTON.—We extract the following communication from a Washington paper:—

WASHINGTON, March 11, 1847.

AN OUTRAGE.—The lectures being over at our Medical College, a cartful of fragments of human bodies were discovered yesterday along the river shore, washed out by the tide, possibly hauled down from the dissecting room, such as human hands, heads, feet, toes, intestines, and an infant or two. To day they were humbly gathered up, put into a couple of store boxes, a coroner's inquest held over them, and the boxes with their contents decently buried, as they should have been in the first place. The public mind has been outraged by this discovery and the shamelessness of this revolting exposure. It would be an easy matter to raise a storm of vengeance that might end in blood against this unfeeling outrage, and we therefore forbear any further remarks upon the subject.

MERCURY.

FEMALE ROBBER IN WILMINGTON, N. C.—On Wednesday morning last, says a Wilmington paper of the 6th, a young and rather modest looking girl, aged about 18, living with Mr. John Smith, in Front street, near the corner of King, started off carrying with her clothes, jewelry, &c., to the amount of \$24, belonging to Mr. Smith. She was arrested by High Constable Moody near the Railroad Bridge, with the bundle of stolen clothes, &c., and brought before Frederick Leonard, Esq., who committed her to New Castle to answer the charge. She stated she came from Baltimore with a girl of loose character belonging to Brandywine—that she walked as far as Hayre-de-Grace, and then sold her bonnet to pay her passage in the cars to this city, at the same time confessing the robbery.—The whole of the property was recovered.—According to the laws of North Carolina, for this offence, she will be whipped with 21 lashes on the bare back, and will have to restore two-fold the amount stolen. There is not the least doubt, however, but that she will be pardoned.

SINGULAR MURDER BY A WIFE.—A few days since an inquest was held at Montreal on the body of a man named Cochrane, who lodged in a house in Griffintown, and occupied a room separated from that of his landlord only by a door. On the evening of Friday last he was sitting on the bed taking tea, with his wife beside him, when suddenly he started up and ran out of the apartment, exclaiming that he was stabbed. The landlord and some other persons attempted to render him assistance, but he died almost instantly. On examining the wound, it appeared that the femoral artery had been cut, and that death had ensued from the hemorrhage. Deceased's wife did not leave her own room for some time after he fell, and when she did she was either dead or dying; she said, "Oh! I could not have done that." A chisel, of which the blade fitted the wound, and which was no doubt the instrument with which it was inflicted, was found in the deceased's apartment.

The jury returned a verdict, that deceased died from a wound inflicted by his wife with a sharp cutting instrument, and she was immediately sent to jail under the coroner's warrant.

COUNTERFEIT COIN.—An attempt has recently been made by two young men in Boston, to pass a number of counterfeit two dollar and a half gold pieces of which they had quite a large number in their possession. On Sunday night week they went into a restorator kept by a Jew, and offered a five dollar counterfeit bill, which was refused. On the next night they went into the same shop and succeeded in passing two of the counterfeit gold pieces. While in the store they exhibited a large quantity of the same pieces, something like half a pint. They are executed in a very clumsy manner, and can be very easily detected by their light weight. The city is flooded with counterfeit bills, altered bills and counterfeit coin.

FORGERY.—Thomas Turner, a conveyancer, in Newark, New Jersey, has been arrested and held to bail to answer to charges of forgery in having made out spurious deeds to himself for pieces of land in the vicinity of Newark, including forged certificates of their execution. The date of one certificate, purporting to have been made by the late David D. Crane, Esq., but being dated a day subsequent to his death. Another deed—a printed blank filled up—bearing the stamp of the stationer of whom the blank was bought, is dated a long time before the seller entered into business. In one case a comparatively poor man purchased a small lot of Turner under one of these spurious titles, paid him \$50 on account, and has laid out about as much more in making preparations for building.

HOTEL THIEF CAUGHT.—On Saturday morning last, a person from New-York, calling himself Phelps, stopping at Noe's Hotel, Somerville, N. J., entered a boarder's room and stole a valuable gold watch, and made off by railroad to New-York. Mr. Noe pursued on horseback, riding 11 miles in 45 minutes, over a wretched road, overhauling the thief at Elizabethtown, when the watch was found upon him. He was taken back for trial. Mr. Noe deserves much credit for his promptness.

PRECOCIOUS ATROCITY.—The N. O. Courier, says that a negro girl, 12 years of age, belonging to Mr. Thornbull, Parish of Plaquemines, took advantage of the moment when her mistress was alone in bed, from the effects of her confinement, and struck her on the head with an axe, inflicting a deep yet not fatal wound. The little fury was put in jail to await her trial.

ROBBERY OF A POST OFFICE.—The Post Office at Burlington, Vt., was broken open on Saturday night 13th, and robbed of \$1200. A colored man of the place being charged with the crime, confessed it, and implicated a white man named Clemens, also a resident of the place, as his accomplice. They were both locked up.

EXTRAORDINARY SCENE.—FEMALE QUIXOTE.

Yesterday afternoon, as Mr. L. Le Blanc, Deputy Sheriff, was passing through Bourbon street, New Orleans, his attention was drawn to a group of three individuals, two gentlemen and a lady in hostile collision. One of the gentlemen was on the ground—back to earth and face to sky—to which he was pined by the powerful arm of the other, the lady in the meanwhile industriously employed in cow-hiding the poor wight over face and eyes and head. The officer took them all into custody, conveying them instantaneously before Recorder Genois, when the following explanation was given: The lady is the wife of Mr. S. Broom, a merchant in this city, who had been previously offended by the gentleman she had thus punished—Mr. Hughes, formerly in her husband's house. The other was her brother, Mr. Albert Day. It appears that Mr. Day and his sister had been taking an airing in their carriage, when they accidentally met the offender in the street. Mr. S. Broom was present at the investigation, during the course of which Mr. Hughes made an attempt to strike him. His honor bound them all three over, in bonds of a \$1000 each, to appear before the First District Court on the charge of assault and battery.—*N. O. Com. Times, 12th inst.*

THIRD TRIAL OF McWILLIAMS FOR MURDER.—The third trial of John McWilliams for murder, took place at the special term of the Sixth District Court for the Parish of Iberville, La., on the 29th ult., before Judge Voorhies of the 14th district, and resulted in his conviction. The evidence submitted to the court fully established the guilt of the prisoner; and after the clear and lucid charge from Judge Voorhies, the case was given to the Jury at about 8 o'clock, P. M., who, after fifteen minutes absence, returned with a verdict of "guilty of manslaughter." The prisoner was removed to jail until the next day, to receive the sentence of the Court. On the opening of Court on the 27th ult., the Judge fixed the longest term the law commands, which is twenty years at hard labor in the Penitentiary. The prisoner received the sentence with a great deal of uneasiness and manifest displeasure. His counsel moved to set aside the verdict, on the ground of informality in the proceedings. The motion to that effect was overruled by the Court; but they have taken an appeal to the Supreme Bench.

CRUEL AND INHUMAN HOMICIDE.—On Sunday night, 12th inst., between 8 and 9 o'clock, Richard Peet, an Irishman, was killed by a blow on the head, given him by John Cotter, a young man of 18. Cotter was in company with another person, Michael McMullen, near the house of one Burnett, corner of Sophia and Clay sts., in this city. Peet had been at Burnett's house passing the evening. Upon coming out, Cotter struck him a heavy blow with a club taken from a pile of wood near by, fracturing his skull. He was taken into Burnett's house and put to bed, the inmates not being aware of the deadly nature of his injury. In the course of the night he died. Cotter and McMullen were arrested yesterday morning, by officer Van Slyck. They do not appear to have made any effort to escape. The deceased was about 30 years of age, resided on Washington street, and has left a wife and three children. He worked in J. S. Walker's planing machine.—*Rochester Ad.*

From the examination, published in the Advertiser, this murder seems to have been committed in mere brutal wantonness, without any malice. Cotter was loafing about the place, probably somewhat excited by liquor, and struck Peet as he came out, having no particular reason for doing so. Of course he did not mean to kill, but kill he did.

ARREST OF A SOI-DISANT NOBLEMAN.—Under this name the New Orleans Delta of the 7th inst., mentions the arrest of a man of elegant exterior who has passed himself off in that city as Vicomte de Letty Breuil. The arrest was made on the petition of the New Orleans agent of G. de Laise, who represents that the accused had defrauded him of sixty thousand francs—\$12,000—by forged bills of exchange. The "Vicomte's" real name is alleged to be Alexandre Le Gendre, who, with his brother, Joseph Francois Le Gendre, absconded from Paris after having defrauded many others besides the petitioner. He reached New Orleans, via Havre, by the ship Boston. He is about thirty years of age; clothes of Parisian make; certificates of stock in a mining company in France, and about \$800 in gold were found in his possession. His brother Joseph Le Gendre has not been arrested; but Alexandre Vicomte de Letty Breuil is now, instead of revelling in his ancestral halls, grovelling within the four walls of the Parish Prison.

ELOPEMENT IN ST. LOUIS.—An interesting case of elopement occurred in St. Louis a few days ago, which was followed up by an assault and battery, on the part of the injured husband. The St. Louis Reveille says that while the husband was absent from the city, his wife, taking all her effects, left the premises provided by her husband, and took up quarters with her paramour somewhere in the neighborhood of the Mound. On his return, hearing of the new arrangement, the husband paid the parties a visit, caught his rival luxuriously lounging on a sofa, enjoying a—segur! and gave him a very severe thrashing; then giving his false spouse also a cowhiding, he declared himself perfectly satisfied, and informed Mrs. P. that, hereafter, she was at perfect liberty to love the other.

IMPRISONMENT FOR LIFE.—On Wednesday, Judge Colby, of the Municipal Court, Boston, sentenced three men, named John Perry, James Hoyt, and Henry H. Cory, to the State Prison for life, for burglary in the house of David Howland, in Dartmouth, on the night of the 17th of December last, they being armed at the time with bludgeons, and stealing a silver watch and about 60 dollars in money.

SUPERSTITION OUTRAGE.—Five negro men were arrested a few days ago charged with a curious and revolting outrage. They were yesterday morning examined before his honor the Mayor, assisted by E. Rust, Esq. It appears from the confession of one of them that yesterday night week, they exhumed a body at the grave yard, which had just been buried, and cut from it both thumbs, the forefingers and the tongue. They then reinterred the remainder, and dried the mutilated members they had stolen. One of them, becoming alarmed or conscience-stricken, divulged the affair, and the whole five were arrested. These facts were proved on the examination yesterday, and at the conclusion, sentence, as follows, was passed on the prisoners: Jack to receive 20 lashes; Gabriel 50; Anthony 50; Jackson 20, and Tom 30. The sentence is to be carried into effect this morning at 10 o'clock.

The motive of this singular outrage exhibits a degree of superstition rarely found in our cities. It seems the parties had been informed by an old negro that the members stolen, prepared after a certain form, would ensure the possessor success at gambling. The preparation was to be made by splitting either of these members and fastening within it a small coin. It was then to be soaked in brandy and enveloped in several covers, the last of which was to be buckskin. The charm, thus preserved, was to be worn around the neck, and as long as it retained moisture, the wearer would always be lucky at any species of gambling.—*Alabama Planter*, March 11.

The five negroes charged with violating a dead body in the grave yard (noticed in our last) were whipped yesterday, according to law. A large multitude in expectation that the sentence would be executed on the public square, assembled there to witness the exhibition; but they were disappointed. The punishment was inflicted within the guard-house yard, which was filled with men of all complexions, and women from copper color to ebony black.—*Alabama Planter*, March 12th.

HORRID MURDER BY NEGROES.—Mr. Benjamin Plumb, a native of Poland, but for the last two or three years a resident of Charleston, S. C., was brutally murdered in Orangeburg District, of that State, under the following circumstances: Mr. Plumb has for several months been peddling goods throughout several of the upper districts, and while on one of these expeditions in the neighborhood of Orangeburg, he was killed by two or three negroes from a field, who stated that they desired to make some purchases. He immediately stopped his horse and sulky, opened one of his trunks, and while in the act of taking out the goods one of the negroes struck him a severe blow across the head with an axe. The wounded man offered them all he possessed to spare his life, but deaf to his cries, they despatched him in a few seconds by splitting his skull with an axe. They then buried the body and divided the booty. The sulky was concealed in the woods and the horse allowed to go astray.

One of the negroes acquainted his wife with all the circumstances relating to the murder, and placed in her possession several articles of value, under the strictest injunctions. The woman immediately acquainted her mistress with the facts, and the principal and his accomplices were soon captured and placed in confinement, where they have since made a full confession.

Mr. P., we understand, was quite a young man, and had been married about eight or ten months, in this city. Since the receipt of this intelligence, his wife has been lying in a critical and dangerous situation.—*Charleston Eve. News*.

HOMICIDE BY A NEGRESS.—We understand, says the Savannah Republican of the 4th, that Mr. James Danelly, of Macon, lost his life on Sunday evening last, while in the act of inflicting some blows upon a free woman of color. It appears that when Danelly entered the house, she was cleaning her nails with a small penknife. In the course of the scuffle which ensued, she either intentionally or accidentally inflicted a blow, which caused his death in a few minutes. The blade of the knife passed through the lower edge of his vest and entered the liver, severing the principal artery. The girl was immediately arrested and will be tried for the offence, though the impression seems to be that the killing was entirely accidental.

Mr. Danelly is the same person who, about this time one year ago, in an affray, shot young Collins in a ten-pin alley at Macon. His trial had been postponed in consequence of the absence of some of the witnesses in Mexico.

A FEMALE STABBER.—Erasmus Wells, officer of the American Theatre, New Orleans, was stabbed on Tuesday night last, by a woman of ill-fame, named Ellen Franklin. It seems that the accused was making a noise in the gallery of the Theatre, when she was told by Mr. Wells that she must keep quiet. She had a pocket-knife in her hand at the time, and in making a blow with it at some person with whom she had words, the blade of the weapon entered Mr. Wells' arm, causing a severe though not dangerous wound. The point of the knife broke in the flesh, but yesterday it was extracted. Not being able to give bail for her appearance for examination, she was yesterday sent to jail by Recorder Baldwin.

HORRIBLE AFFAIR.—At Lafayette, Ala., on the 27th ult., a negro woman, belonging to a Mr. Whitehead, who lives some 8 or 10 miles south of that place, was criminally jailed, charged with the murder of three of her own children.—The facts, as established by strong circumstantial testimony, are as follows, viz: being under apprehension of a whipping from her master, for some misconduct, she started to run away, taking with her all her children, being four in number; on coming to a small creek not far off, she attempted to drown them all, but only succeeded in drowning three of them, the other, being the oldest, escaped and fled home.

ELOPEMENT EXTRAORDINARY.—THE GAL AND THE FIDDLE.—We find the following amusing account of an elopement which terminated in the arrest of the seducer on the fourth day of his flight, in the Boston Post of Monday last.

Christian F. Quakenbush, a blacksmith by trade, and singing-master by profession, permitted himself to engage in a very unjustifiable and unprofitable adventure, in Berlin, N. Y., on Tuesday last. Premising that said Quakenbush, whose home is Sandlake, N. Y., where he has a wife and large family, went over to Berlin to teach a singing-school, and play the bass viol in church, we would state further, that on Tuesday last he persuaded a bouncing girl named Martha Weaver to elope from Berlin with him. They passed the night lovingly at New Lebanon; from thence they pushed on to Washington, in Berkshire County, and passed Wednesday night there. They then took the cars for Boston and arrived here on Thursday night, putting up at the Buffalo Hotel, corner of East and South sts. As Mr. Christian brought his big fiddle as well as a woman with him, not a shadow of suspicion was entertained at the house as to the legitimacy of the connexion between the gentleman and the lady. But the said fiddle also answered another purpose. It was a mark of identity by which the flying pair could be traced through the country, by the friends of the girl. So on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday last, the huzza and cry from stage to stage, on the frontier, and from station to station on the Western Railroad, was—"Have you heard or seen anything of a middle aged man, and a girl, and a big fiddle going east?" And the answer was—"O yes, forartin. Yesterday we saw an oldish man, and a largish fiddle, with a gal, going on to Boston, apparently." Thus following the fiddle, the girl's friends arrived here on Friday night, and on Saturday morning applied to the city marshal for assistance. Officers Pierce, Monroe and Hopkins, were immediately sent out to trace the big fiddle from the Worcester depot to a resting place, and by one o'clock, they traced Quakenbush, lady and fiddle to the Buffalo Hotel. No time was lost in conveying him to jail; and as the grand jury happened to be in session, the girl's friends went directly before them, and procured an indictment for adultery against the chaunting seducer. At five in the afternoon, he was brought into the municipal court, and arraigned, and was then committed for trial, which may come off to-day.

Mr. Quakenbush made a grand mistake in taking his big fiddle to a State where seduction and fornication are punishable as a felony.

END OF THE ROMANCE OF THE GAL AND THE BIG FIDDLE.—The following is the conclusion of the above affair, from the Post of Tuesday:—

In the municipal court, yesterday, when brought up for trial, Mr. Christian F. Quakenbush the professor of the big fiddle, singing-master, and seducer and abductor of Miss Martha Weaver, of Berlin, N. Y., retracted the plea of not guilty which he entered on Saturday, and pleaded guilty, having come to the conclusion that the evidence of his having a wife in New York, as well as his cohabitation with Martha in this city, could be promptly produced by the prosecution. In order to allow him time to send to his family and friends in Sandlake, N. Y., the court suspended his sentence for ten days. This is as quick a legally done up elopement case as was ever heard of. In less than a week the prisoner run off with his lady-love, traveled three hundred miles with her, basked in the sunshine of her smiles nearly two days in Boston, and got arrested, indicted, arraigned and convicted. He remained in the dock a considerable time after his arrangements had been made. At times he seemed to be calmly reflecting on his fate; and at others he impatiently dealt short slaps upon his forehead, as if cursing the inexplicable folly which led him to bring his big fiddle on an eloping expedition;—a blunder which enabled his pursuers to keep upon his trail with unerring certainty. He is said to be 43 years of age, and the pretty Martha 19.

FATAL AFFRAY.—The Louisville Courier says that an affray occurred on Monday, 15th, in the vicinity of Bardstown, between Judge Brown and Judge Gaither, brothers-in-law, which resulted in the death of the latter. There had been a long standing difficulty between them, and some trifling occurrence yesterday caused the affray which resulted thus tragically. Judge Gaither received the contents of several barrels of a revolving pistol, which caused his death in a short time.

PRIZE FIGHT.—A prize fight came off at Natchez on Tuesday the 2d inst., between Jo. Winrow, of Liverpool, and Tom O'Donnell, of Natchez. They fought one hundred and twenty rounds, and it was two hours and forty-three minutes before the dispute was settled. Winrow, although severely hurt in one of his arms in the early part of the contest, came off victorious. Natchez is becoming somewhat notorious for this sort of exhibitions.

A DESPERATE FAILURE.—A girl named Frances Gardner, attempted to commit suicide, on Friday morning, in Boston, by cutting her throat with a case knife. She rose before any one was up, and when the mistress of the house came down, the girl was found with her throat cut. She had placed a wash bowl so as to receive the greater portion of the blood flowing from the wound. They sewed up the gash, and the girl was sent to the Alms House.

OUTRAGE.—A respectable married woman walking on the New Jersey Railroad, near the car-house at New Brunswick, on her return home, a few nights ago, was attacked by a negro and nothing but her resolute resistance prevented the villain perpetrating a vile outrage. She is gradually recovering from the attack, and a person answering to his description has been arrested and lodged in prison.

General Sessions.

THURSDAY, MARCH 18.

Plea of Guilty.—William Conners, indicted for obtaining money under false pretences, by representing that he was the owner of a boat and had freight upon which he wanted to get an advance, withdrew his former plea of not guilty, and pleaded guilty, which plea was received and recorded. He was then sentenced to the penitentiary for six months.

Trial for Burglary.—Elija Bergen was placed at the bar charged with having stolen \$125, the property of Charles Lane, No. 444 Washington street. Mr. Lane deposed that he had \$125 put by in a box, and consisted of silver and gold; the box was placed in his trunk. The prisoner lived at No. 35 Dearborn street. On the 23d of October he missed his money; and about ten days previous the keys of the room where the money was kept, had been stolen, and he had to buy a new key; the prisoner had been in the habit of coming to the house. Witness subsequently found the box which contained the money in the possession of the accused; also a bank book, the property of his wife.

Captain Ferry of the Fifth District Police, testified that the prisoner was brought into the station house, and upon being searched, a portion of the money stolen was found concealed under her arm, tied up in a piece of rag. Upon searching her house, he found a quantity of goods, such as silk dresses, shawls, lace, &c., some ten cent pieces, and some keys in a straw bed. The jury found the prisoner guilty of grand larceny, and the court sentenced her to the State prison for the term of five years.

Trial for Burglary.—A black boy, named John Vantine, was tried for breaking into the shop of Edward Davis, No. 11-2 Second street, on the night of the 8th of February last, and stealing a coat worth \$4. The jury found the prisoner guilty, and he was sentenced to the House of Refuge, being under 12 years of age.

Trial for Grand Larceny.—John Riley was tried for having on the 18th of January last, stolen two coats, two pairs of pantaloons, worth \$55, the property of A. B. Ray. The prisoner was arrested by officer Hays; who found the property in his possession. The jury found the prisoner guilty, and he was sentenced to the State prison for three years.

Trial for Burglary.—Henry Hagan, impleaded with James McMartin, previously tried and acquitted, was placed upon his trial for having on the night of the 19th November last, burglariously entered the tailor shop of George C. Scott No. 145 Broadway, and stealing therefrom a quantity of cloths, cassimeres, and ready made coats and pants. The facts of the case were published on the previous trial. The case was not finished when the court adjourned.

FRIDAY, MARCH 19.

Trial of Henry Hagan for Burglary resumed.—Albert Terry, (boy) testified, that on the night of the 10th of November last, he closed the doors of Mr. Scott's shop, and placed the keys in the Croton Hotel.

John L. Moore, proprietor of the Croton Hotel, testified that he went with officer Norris to the residence of the prisoner and arrested him—when the prisoner inquired for what he was arrested—witness told him he knew well enough; took him to the chief's office; found a night key and some other articles upon his person.

Michael Donovan, (tailor), lives in Dey street, knows Hagan; he brought this overcoat to him; witness put the lining in, and put new buttons on it; prisoner told witness that he had suspicions that the coat was stolen, and he wanted to have new linings in it.

The prosecution here rested the case, and the defence called several witnesses to prove the previous good character of the accused.

SATURDAY, MARCH 19.

Trial of Henry Hagan.—At the opening of the court the trial of Henry Hagan was continued. Several witnesses were called by the defence to show the previous good character which the prisoner had always sustained. The jury, after a very brief consultation, rendered a verdict of guilty, and the court sentenced the prisoner to two years' imprisonment in the State prison.

Sentence of George Beach.—In the case of George Beach, who was convicted some days ago of keeping a disorderly house in Water st., the court sentenced him to pay a fine of \$150, and give security in the sum of \$1000 to keep the peace for a year to come. The court then adjourned for the term.

U. S. District Court.

IN ADMIRALTY.—DECISIONS.

THURSDAY, MARCH 18.

The United States vs. the Slave Schooner Patuzeni.—In this case the schooner had been seized as a slave by the Yorktown, but the proof was not sufficient to obtain a decree for her condemnation, and a motion was made for costs against the Captain. The court decreed that there was probable cause for the seizure, and ordered the vessel to be given up, or, if sold, to pay the proceeds of the claimants, deducting all legal costs and charges.

U. S. Commissioner's Office.

THURSDAY, MARCH 18.

Before Commissioner Morton.

Cruel and Brutal Outrage by a Captain and Mate.—Punishment.—Eliphalet Kingsbury and James H. Leeds, Captain and Mate of the American schooner Gilbert Hatfield, were brought up before Commissioner Morton, the captain charged with inflicting cruel and unusual punishment on a man named Oscar Winnerland, a Swede by birth and one of the crew;—the mate was charged with striking Winnerland with a dangerous weapon.

Bill Richardson, a full blooded British tar, was placed on the stand; was a seaman on board the ship Gilbert Hatfield; shipped at Demarara on the 1st of February last, for the homeward voyage to New York; Oscar shipped at Demarara also, as an ordinary seaman; witness first saw the first mate catch Oscar round the body; he afterwards struck him with a heavier twice on the head, and once on the arms; there was not 24 hours during the passage but what he got kicks or blows from the chief mate; I saw the chief mate afterwards take and lash him up by his thumbs to the main rigging, his toes were resting on the deck, and I saw the captain kick his feet from under him; he was then let down, and in five minutes after they tied him up again; after he was tied up a second time he contrived to catch the rattlings and bear on them; I saw the mate go up the rattlings, put his foot on Oscar's chest, and force him from his hold, and said he should hang there until he died—the reason he was lashed up was because he could not pump—he had two salt water billes on the cap of one of his knees, and he could not bend it to the pump; the captain said he did not care, he should pump or he would leave him there until he died, and if he had to put him up again he would lash him by the toes, as well as by the thumbs; after they let him down a second time they lashed his leg and gave him medicine; he was not at any time struck by the captain, except the time he knocked his feet from under him, leaving the whole weight of his body on his hands.

Cross-examined by Mr. A. Benedict.—I know what you are up to, Mr. Commissioner, I tell you I am a sailor for 20 years, and a man-of-war-man too, and I have been on the coast of Botany Bay half the time looking after rogues and thieves, and blow me if I ever saw a man or Turk get such usage before.

Benedict.—Oh, then you are a Botany Bay man, are you?

Sailor.—Well, old fellow, I see now how you intend to go it, but I tell you I am in an English Court of Justice, and I'll say no more this time, (although I have a long memory and a good deal more to say.) If this here old Commissioner (speaking to the commissioner) doesn't order me to keep my pants over again.

Benedict.—Are not Oscar and you old friends?

Sailor.—No sir, not a bit of it—I am no old friend of his at all, but as a man-of-war-man I like to see my shipmates righted; and I tell you, Mr. Commissioner, I'll tell the truth as soon for the Captain or the mate as I would for Oscar—so now you may as well shut up.

There were three or four other witnesses examined who corroborated the testimony of the last witness.

The defence was that the ship was in a leaky condition, and it was necessary that all hands should be kept constantly at the pumps, otherwise she would go down. The prosecutor positively refused to go to the pumps, and the Captain had, of necessity, to inflict punishment upon him. The Commissioner thought the case was fully made out against both parties, and held them to bail—the captain in \$200 and the mate \$300.

Baltimore City Court.

Important Case of Embellishment.—The case of Richard J. Turner, charged with having embezzled a check for \$5000 on the Mechanics Bank, has been for several days before the Baltimore City Court. The case was ably and eloquently argued. Hon. John Nelson made a powerful speech in favor of Turner, taking the ground that as the check has been once paid, and was subsequently used by Turner, it could not be considered as embezzlement in the eye of the law. Attorney General Richardson, on the part of the State, put forth all his strength, to demonstrate the validity of the indictment, and show the guilt of Turner.—Of the moral guilt of this unfortunate young man there seems to be no doubt, while the most strenuous efforts are made to show that the law cannot be applied to his case. You will probably remember the circumstances of this unhappy man's career. The loss of the Bank in which he was a clerk, is variously estimated, but generally supposed to be some \$25,000. No one stood higher than he. His own retreat from the city first excited the suspicion of the bank officers, so firm a hold had he upon their confidence. If he had not been alarmed by his own conscience, and so compelled to desert his desk and flee from the city, there is no calculating when his fraud would have been detected.

The case was delivered to the jury on the 16th, the Court giving its charge in accordance with the opinion of the Attorney General—and the jury, after an absence of sixty hours, returned a verdict of acquittal. This announcement was received by the audience with much clapping and stamping. He was recommitted to jail, the Attorney General giving notice that at the next term he would have him indicted on the charge of stealing the \$500.

Such a verdict as this, on such a case, wherein the facts were so notorious as to be admitted without the slightest contention, indicates one of two things—either that there has been a sad deficiency in the law to punish, or a weak and lamentable apathy on the part of the jury to misapprehend the law. In either case the consequences are to be deplored.

Police Items.

MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE.—Some time in the early part of February last, a gentleman by the name of Smith, arrived in this city from New Orleans, and put up at the Howard Hotel, corner of Broadway and Maiden Lane. He boarded there until some three weeks since, when he suddenly and unaccountably disappeared, and has not been heard of since. Mr. S. was known to have quite a large sum of money in his possession, having, among other funds, exhibited just previous to his strange departure, over \$400 in gold, and it is surmised that some foul play has occasioned his singular absence. All his trunks and baggage are still at the hotel, and as no intimation was given to the proprietor or any of the attendants of the establishment of an intended journey elsewhere, it is feared that some secret violence has been perpetrated in our midst. He may still be in the city, but if such be the case, he has been most criminally negligent in not apprising his transient friends of his whereabouts. Mr. Smith is represented as about six feet in height, rather slim, dark hair, no whiskers, and a ruddy countenance. He had on when last seen a pair of light gaiters.

COUNTERFEIT.—A genteel looking man, who gave the name of Samuel Johnson, was arrested on Wednesday night the 17th, at the Howard Hotel, corner of Maiden Lane and Broadway, by Sergeant Gardner, of the 6th Ward Police, on a charge of passing a counterfeit \$50 bank bill on Dr. Desmorrel. It appears that the accused was a boarder at the above hotel, and so was Dr. Desmorrel. On Monday last the accused asked the doctor to exchange the \$50 bank bill, which he did, giving him good money for the counterfeit. The doctor subsequently discovered that the bill was bad, and in searching for Mr. Johnson, found he was amongst the missing until Wednesday, when he was arrested by the above officer. The Chief of Police committed him for further examination. He has since been discharged.

STABBING AN OFFICER.—As officer James Watson of the 1st Ward, was on his post in Washington st. about 3 o'clock on Thursday morning, he heard a cry for assistance, which proceeded from near the corner of Washington and Rector, when he immediately ran up to ascertain the cause of alarm, and observed two men clinched together in a fight. The alarm was given, and Watson seized one of the combatants, which proved to be Michael Kelley, and endeavored to separate them, when the rascal drew an awful looking bowie knife, the blade of which is nearly ten inches in length, from his pocket, and thrust it into the upper part of officer Watson's thigh, near the main artery. The officer immediately exclaimed that he was stabbed, and the accused was finally, after a severe fight, secured by officers Cowan, Lee and Murphy, who conveyed him to the station house; afterwards he was taken before Justice Osborne and committed to the Tombs in default of \$2000 bail for his appearance at court for trial. The officer, we understand, remains in a very dangerous state from the effects of the wound.

RECEIVER OF STOLEN GOODS.—Officer Prince John Davis and constable Joseph, on Thursday arrested a Jew by the name of Isaac Rosenberg, who keeps a watch and jewelry store at No. 229 Grand street, on a warrant issued by Justice Osborn, wherein he stands charged with buying the following property, knowing the same to be stolen:—One gold lever watch, valued at \$100; 1 silver watch, valued at \$25; a gold guard chain, valued at \$30; a gold fob chain, worth \$30; a gold bracelet, worth \$10; 3 gold breast pins, worth \$25; and a gold pencil worth \$4, making in all \$215, the property of Mr. Thomas Dobson, of 13 Morris street, whose premises were robbed about the 6th of February last, by a notorious young thief named John Williams, alias "Full breast," who declares that he sold the whole of the above property for \$45 to Rosenberg. Justice Osborn held the accused to bail in the sum of \$1000 for his appearance at court for trial.

AN OWNER WANTED.—A handsome set of pearl ornaments, consisting of ear rings, breast pin and necklace, supposed to have been stolen about four or five months since; recovered by officer Prince John Davis and constable Joseph, for which an owner is wanted. Apply to Mr. Stewart, the clerk of police at the Tombs.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

ATTORNEYS.—An employer cannot exact money from a journeyman or apprentice for using or exercising a trade or profession taught by him, after his term of service. Such agreements are void, and money paid by said journeyman or apprentice can be recovered back and the employer made to forfeit one hundred dollars to said apprentice or journeyman.

PAWNBROKERS.—Any pawnbroker receiving any goods for pawn from a minor, apprentice or servant, is liable to a fine of \$25, and the same sum for receiving any goods on pawn from any person after sundown or before seven o'clock in the morning. They are also liable to a fine of \$100 for emitting over 7 per cent per annum on any loan exceeding \$25.

QUACKS.—Quack doctors are liable to a fine of \$25 for every handbill they post up in the city.

B.—The new Constitution enacts that "no law may be passed for depriving persons who shall make or become directly or indirectly interested in any bet or wager depending upon the result of any election, from the right to vote at such election." Such a law has not been passed by the legislature.

NATIONAL POLICE GAZETTE.

SATURDAY, MARCH 27, 1867.

LAW AGAINST LOTTERIES.—The Legislature of Pennsylvania, have passed a law declaring the sale of lottery and policy tickets within that State to be a felony, and further declaring that any person selling the same, assisting in selling the same, or acting as an agent or broker for the dissemination of the same, shall for each offence, be sentenced to pay a fine not exceeding five thousand dollars, and to undergo an imprisonment, in solitary confinement, or at hard labor, either in the State Prison or the County Jail, for any term of time not exceeding three years. The law exempts the purchaser of tickets or slips from any penalty, and makes him a competent witness against the dealer. In conclusion, the act states that any indictment shall be held to be good, which simply charges the crime in the language of the law, without specially setting forth in manner and form, "the number or date of the ticket, or the device, or anything in the nature thereof, or policy, or that which represents the same, or the name of the lottery, or where the same is printed."

This is a wholesome, and from its terms, an available law, and if its provisions be strictly enforced will, to a great extent, eradicate the most pernicious vice that ever preyed upon the substance of the poor, or ever made knaves and pilferers out of dupes and fools.

We have a similar law in this State, but from the criminal remissness of the authorities, it is a dead letter. Lottery and policy shops are scattered in all portions of the city, and abound in the poorest neighborhoods in about the same proportion as the low grogeries. The secret of the general amnesty to this species of offenders probably may be found in the fact that the large dealers and backers in Broadway "tip" heavily to some of those in power, and the angle of their protecting bond is thus extended over the small fry, and outsiders, who make up their budgets of play.

Under this state of things, therefore, we cannot expect the law to receive any aid from the authorities, but we are free to rejoice in the prospect of seeing justice take a sweep at the vicious offenders who undermine the morals of society in an adjoining State.

PICKPOCKETS.—The Philadelphians are complaining of the number of strange pickpockets who now swarm their city.

The New Yorkers (except the old police) rejoice at the happy dearth of workmen in that line which we now experience. While they felicitate themselves upon this latter fact, however, they should bear in mind that *The National Police Gazette* has contributed more to the result, than all the other local powers, departments and influences combined. By our system of pursuit and exposure, we have made the place too hot for the old street rogues, and they do not care to haunt a locality where their movements and operations are regularly chronicled.

Our arrangements for the coming summer will be more extensive and thorough than ever before, and we shall take such means to watch and expose and describe the nefarious rascals, that even the little boys who sell the *National Police Gazette*, will know them and point them out and boot them away from every steamboat or rail road depot they show their faces at. We therefore give these hounds warning in time not to return to this quarter, and if they do, to keep out of the way of the new branch of the preventive police.

NATIVE AMERICAN NOMINATION.—The Native Americans of this city have nominated Elias G. Drake, formerly Alderman of the Fifth Ward, for Mayor.

ONE-EYED THOMPSON.—This is the familiar sobriquet of William Thompson, long known as one of the most daring, capable and dextrous resident criminals, who have been for the last seven years identified with the police history of this locality. We have said "long known"—but perhaps it would be more strictly just to say, long reputed—for though Thompson enjoys a fame but little short of that of Jack Shephard, or Dick Turpin, he has never yet been convicted of a crime, and he boasts that the man cannot be produced who has ever heard him admit himself guilty of a dishonest act, or utter a profane word or immoral sentiment. Thompson's fate is however, on the point of making up for lost time, and the probability is, that ere the next term of the General Sessions closes, he will be deprived of his proud boast that "nothing stands against his character," by a conviction on the charge of burglary, which he managed so skillfully to defeat at the last term of court.

We have given a likeness of Thompson on our first page, but though we commend it as a remarkably faithful transcript of his features, we must do the criminal the justice to say, that it, by no means conveys that relieving expression of a high intelligence which beams so unmistakably from his solitary eye.

Thompson is a man of more than ordinary intellect, and had not his mental powers become debased by low stratagems and vicious schemes, he might at this day have ranked as a man of genius. He has, however, waived the advantages of these high gifts, and preferred to grovel in the meanest avenues of vice to walking in the paths of an honorable ambition. There is therefore but little hope of his redemption. There is always small hope for the reform of any offender who enters into crime without the push of any dire necessity, but of a man of high intelligence, who voluntarily besots himself with the intoxication of dark and terrible excitements, it may be said, that the good angel who watches over the last redemptive spark has abandoned him forever.

There has been more said, but less known of "One Eyed Thompson," than of any criminal who ever figured in our police records; and it may be also added, that there is more about him worth knowing, than about any dozen of the most renowned of those who have devoted themselves to the same oblique pursuits of life. His case will be among the first called on at the next Sessions, and will, probably, as before, be defended by himself. If so, it will afford an interesting entertainment, and an instructive lesson, to all who may attend.

Thompson is a printer by trade. He is about 37 years old, 5 feet 11 inches high, retreating forehead, pale face, right eye out, blue eye, large nose, and rather flat, with a small pulp underneath, high cheek bones, brown hair, thin light beard, large feet, hands and knuckles, and three India ink ring marks on the three first fingers of his left hand. He is above middling size, and will weigh about 170 pounds. He sometimes wears a false glass eye of the same color as the real one.

PRISON DROPPERS IN NEW ORLEANS.—According to the New Orleans papers there has been quite an unusual number of the watch stuffing, thimble rigging, and pocket-book and ring-dropping gentry in the Crescent city, during the past winter. Some of these hounds have practiced their deceptions successfully; others have found their lodgings in the calaboose, and another portion, still more unfortunate, have had their ears taken off by their indignant dupes. The last case of the season is chronicled in the *Delta* of the 14th, which relates in touching terms, how one James Hudson, an unsophisticated admirer of the wonders of great cities, was persuaded by three interesting young gentlemen to accompany them to the shot-tower to behold one of the party jump from a height of 200 feet to the ground. Before the frightful leap was taken, however, they found means to swindle Mr. James Hudson of \$63, all he had in his pocket, and also to cheat him out of the very refreshing hope of seeing one of the rascally trio break his neck by an aerial somerset.

Mr. James Hudson, thus wofully defrauded, laid his double grievance before the police the next morning, who shortly afterward succeeded in overhauling the precious trio, and consigning them to the mercies of Recorder Genois. Their names were Wm Allen, Tom Morris alias Bacon, and Augustus Gould. Strangers visiting cities cannot be too wary of well dressed young gentlemen, who evince such an earnest desire to make their acquaintance.

BRUTALITY OF A TEACHER.—A prosecution has been instituted against a female teacher of one of the Public Schools in Southwark, Philadelphia, for cutting out the sight of the eye of a child while chastising it.

THE MYSTERIES OF MISERY.—Mary Ann Clark, 24, a good-looking young woman, was indicted before the Central Criminal Court, London, for a misdemeanor in having unlawfully attempted to kill and murder herself, by jumping into the river from Blackfriars-bridge. The prisoner pleaded guilty, and handed in a written paper, which represented that she had been driven to commit the act imputed to her by distress, and entreated the Court to deal leniently by her. The magistrate thereupon respite the judgment until next session.

The course of the magistrate under the circumstances of this case, is rather an amusing one. A suspension of sentence, is a stay of punishment which continues during the good behavior of the party, but which is revived and visited upon the offender upon a repetition of the offence. The decision of the London magistrate may therefore be rendered thus—"Mary, we pity your misfortunes and therefore abstain from passing sentence on you during the present term. The Court are desirous of testing the sincerity of your protestations, but if between this and the next session you should again attempt to put an end to your existence the Court will visit upon you the utmost penalty of the law." With this prospect before her, the probability is that Mary will, the next time, try something more certain than Blackfriars-bridge.

A case similar to the above occurred in Boston during the last week. A young woman named Frances Gardner, who had endeavored, without success, to sever the jugular vein, was arrested, arraigned, and punished by being sent to the Alms House. In this case, as in the English one, the unfortunate victim of distress expressed her satisfaction at having been let off so easily. Verily we are a jumble of strange contradictions.

CONVICTED AND SENTENCED.—The trial of Hosea Hildreth Smith, for perjury, closed in the Washington criminal court this week. Having been found guilty on the second indictment, he pleaded guilty to all the rest, and was sentenced to the penitentiary for eight years. When the jury rendered their verdict, the prisoner's knees smote together, and he appeared benumbed and almost blind—when sentence was pronounced, he was speechless.

EPPEE, THE MURDERER.—Our readers will remember the sensation which was created about a year ago by the discovery that a Mr. Muir, of Virginia, had been murdered by a man named Eppee. We learn from the New-Orleans Commercial Times that this notorious person was arrested in that city on Monday, the 8th inst., by Capt. Winter, of the Second Municipality Police. He arrived there in the steamship Galveston, from Texas.

THE POLICE IN POLITICS.—Great complaints are made by members of the Whig and Democratic party, of the arrogant and overbearing conduct of members of the police force of this city, at the primary elections recently held in the several wards. The hour that this force is brought to bear, with concert, upon the political rights of The People of this city, that hour its usefulness and integrity will begin to wane, and therefore, in the exercise of opinions the Police should not add the influence of their official stations to control or counteract the voice of a majority of the voters in their primary assemblages.

ESCAPE OF MURDERERS FROM PRISON.—The three ruffians named *Singleton, Robinson, and Hawkins*, who were confined at Natchitoches, La., on charges of murder and highway robbery, broke the jail in that town on the night of the 20th of February, and made their escape. With them also went a man named *Caruthers*, charged with perjury. The Sheriff of Natchitoches offers a reward of \$100 apiece for their apprehension. We are of opinion that the Sheriff will not get them by virtue of this temptation.

PUNISHMENT OF OFFICIAL BRUTALITY.—The criminal tribunal of Zurich before whom a complaint was presented that the director of the prison of that city and his wife, had caused the death of a prisoner by ill-treatment and starvation, mulcted the culprits in a fine of \$3,000, and condemned them to ten years imprisonment each. This is a precedent which should be brought to bear upon the recent brutal affair in Moyamensing prison.

ESCAPE OF A DISTINGUISHED FUGER.—Francis D. Newcomb, the individual who has obtained such an infamous notoriety for his extensive frauds upon the Government, and who has recently been convicted in New-Orleans, on several indictments for forgery and embezzlement, succeeded in making his escape from the parish prison on the evening of the 27th of February. A reward of \$1000 is offered for his apprehension, but no description is furnished of the fugitive's appearance.

PICKPOCKETS IN PHILADELPHIA.—"A detachment of rogues," says the Philadelphia *Spirit of the Times* of Monday last, "from the 'regular army' in Gotham, came to this city upon a 'foraging expedition,' on Friday, by the Camden and Amboy Rail Road line. During a short stay in Camden, they entered the counting-house of Carpenter and Flanagan, and rifled the desks of \$150 and checks and notes amounting to several thousand dollars. On their way across the river in the boat the same night, they relieved a Southern gentleman of his wallet, containing \$150 in bank bills. The rascals were in the city yesterday, closely watched by some of the police."

The "*Spirit*" is right in supposing this to be a detachment of the "regular army," but it is of a regiment of flying artillery, which divides its operations equally between New-York and Philadelphia. We have remarked the disappearance of several most notorious "knucks" from these parts within the last few days, and the above movements explain their whereabouts. Dick O'Connell and Jack Hatfield are in the crowd; and as the Camden exploit is doubtless but the commencement of a series of depredations, the Pennsylvania Police had better be on the look out.

IMPORTANT TO THE SAVING POOR.—The *Peterborough (Canada) Gazette*, proclaims that the mischievous little paragraph which has recently been going the rounds of the papers, stating that "a decision had been rendered by one of the Judges of the State of New-York, declaring that all depositors in Saving's Banks who do not withdraw some portion of the funds in six years, are debarred from all claims by the statute of limitations," is a misapprehension, growing out of an erroneous reading of a decision in an English Court, published by them some weeks ago. The *Gazette* states, that after much inquiry it cannot find that any such decision, as the one alleged has been made in the State of New-York, and they are desirous to stop the progress of the error for the purpose of preventing any further discouragement of the thrifty poor, who are in the habit of depositing their earnings in Saving Banks.

THE ABORTIONISTS AT WORK.—Three or four new born infants have been picked up in the streets within the last week. They can come from no mothers except those who are concealed in the chambers of an abortionist den. The children of any others would be missed and enquired after.

REV. J. N. MAFFET, AND THE HONORABLE THE CALATHUMPIANS.—On Monday evening last the Rev. J. N. Maffet, the celebrated Methodist preacher, led to the altar, according to previous announcement, the charming Miss Frances Smith, step-daughter of the late Judge Pierce of Brooklyn. As the Rev. bridegroom was well stricken in years, and as the blushing bride was not more than sixteen, the case excited no little interest, and sundry and divers of the ancient order of the Calathumpians, having taken counsel on the subject, and finding the case to be within their jurisdiction according to the archives and statutes of their order, resolved to proceed to the marriage scene and take cognizance of the proceedings. The result was, that about the time that the ceremony was to be performed by Brother Green at the house of the bride's step-father, in Grand street, an immense concourse of the order had assembled before the building, numbering over a thousand, and furnished, according to inviolable custom, with tin kettles, horns, trumpets, gongs and sonorous conch shells, for the purpose of duly celebrating the nuptial rites that were transpiring within. During this delightful serenade the irreverent knot was tied, and when the fact transpired to the worshippers outside, a most delightful jubilate commenced on all the instruments, diversified by vocal chaunts of psalms and hymns, bonfires and Chinese crackers. This interlude having been performed consummately for a few minutes, the leaders of the Calathumpian Synod rang at the door for admission to the house, but being ungraciously denied by "de bruck gemmen" at the portal, they incontinently floured him from head to foot whenever he showed himself to let in the invited guests, to such a degree of whiteness that the mother who bore him would have sought in vain for the original ebony of "dat child." These innocent diversions, says a cotemporary, were kept up for two or three hours, and were varied occasionally by invitations to the happy bridegroom to show himself at the window and sing a hymn; which not being complied with, the Calathumpians determined to see him any how. They accordingly proceeded to unhinge the blinds for the purpose of getting a look at him, but did not succeed in effecting their purpose, in consequence of the worthy Mayor, who was one of the guests, going out in great haste and returning immediately with the whole police force of the city of Brooklyn, numbering twenty-five men all told, each armed with a leather head and a wooden bludgeon. The appearance of such a formidable body, of course, stopped the fun, and a few of the most prominent and enthusiastic outsiders were conveyed to the watch house to reflect upon the unjust contrast between their own positions and that of the venerable bridegroom whom they had assembled to honor.

Louisiana Correspondence.

Killing no murder.—Trial of Fisher.—Allen and Jordan.

THIBODAUX, Feb. 29th, 1947.
 Ours.—The Circuit Court has been in session for the last two weeks. The trial of criminal business has occupied most of its attention. There were three important trials—two for murder and one for shooting with intent to kill.

W. C. Fisher for an assault and shooting, with intent to kill George Sutherland. It was proved on the part of the State that Fisher committed the acts contained in the indictment. We had rather the novel spectacle of the injured party appearing for the defence. Sutherland swore that he did not believe Fisher fired at him, or, if he did, not with the intent of killing him. The jury after a short consultation, returned a verdict of "Not Guilty," founded, no doubt, upon the fact, that if the injured party did not choose to prosecute, it was no other person's business to do so.

The next was the trial of James F. Allen, for the murder of Jacob Farror, a German at Field's Mill, some time last fall. The facts of this case, as gathered from the evidence were as follows:—It seems that the deceased had made use of some expressions reflecting upon the character of Allen. Upon Allen hearing of it, he said he would whip Farror for it. Accordingly Allen left his work armed with a case of pistols and a stick, and went in search of Farror. He found Farror not far distant, who had just then dismounted for the purpose of assisting one of his neighbors in hauling a boat into the Laforche. Allen accosted him, saying—"I understand you have been speaking harshly of me behind my back." Farror replied—"I have—what of it?" Allen then said, at the same time cocking one of his pistols—"You are a d—d Dutch son of a b—h, and if I were not under bonds I would blow you through." Farror then struck Allen with his cowhide once or twice, whereupon A. said—"Now, sir, you have struck me twice—that is enough. You had not better advance any farther." Farror repeated the blow, and then Allen shot him immediately under the breast. The case occupied the Court near two days in its investigation. The jury returned a verdict of "not guilty." The prosecution for the State was J. L. Cole, District Attorney and for the defence by Messrs Beatty and Nichols.

The next was the case of Jordan for the murder of Hugh Kerwin. This case elicited a good deal of public attention. The murder was a most foul one, and the circumstances against the accused were pretty well connected. It was proved that Jordan and the deceased had been at work together and had a disagreement. Jordan sued Kerwin, and subsequently had been heard to say that if Kerwin did not do him justice he would have his blood. It was also proved that upon the afternoon of the day upon which Kerwin was murdered, Jordan had left his work, went to his cabin, and took from there a musket and some ammunition, and that evening, about sunset, was seen by the person who keeps the ferry at this place passing down the Bayou. Jordan worked about 3 miles above this place, and Kerwin about 3 miles below it. It was also proved that he did not return to his camp until late that evening. He could not account satisfactorily for his absence. This case occupied a good deal of time, and was ably argued by the counsel on both sides. After a short consultation the jury returned a verdict of "not guilty." I heard some of them afterwards say that they were almost satisfied of the prisoner's guilt, but that there was a possibility of his being innocent, and leaning to the old maxim that "it is better to allow ninety guilty persons to escape than condemn one innocent person," they brought in a verdict of acquittal.

The above Court, now so merciful, is the same which tried the negro boy Matthew, on the 6th, convicted him on Saturday the 7th, and hung him on Monday the 9th, of the present month. The boy was an ignorant slave who could neither read nor write. Fisher, Allen, and Jordan were cultivated white men, who accurately knew every shade between right and wrong. This discrimination between the offenders on the score of color appears to be more worthy of the adjudications of Marrell's clan, than of a civilized Court of Judicature.

Buffalo Correspondence.

The People vs. Nat Johnson.—Singular Charge of Theft of Women's Apparel.—"American Hotel"—Conviction and Sentence of "The Colonel."

BUFFALO, March 30, 1846.

Messrs. CAMP & WILKES—

Gentlemen—I have just heard a trial concluded in our Recorder's Court, somewhat singular, truly.—The People vs. Nathaniel Johnson. It appeared in evidence that the defendant was in the habit of visiting a celebrated den of infamy, and was convicted of petit larceny, in stealing from one of the frail inmates of the house a silk dress, shawl and head-bag—all valued at some \$10 or \$15. The defendant, Col. Johnson, is an individual who has figured considerably in the East in steam boating, from agent to master, and in the West from master to agent—in which capacity he was in last season. He was generally known to the people of the West as an upright man, or at least his associations would lead one to suppose so. What makes this case remarkable, is the fact that the Colonel was in no want of women's apparel, or funds to purchase them, as he has a good farm in Oswego, and is in easy circumstances. I am fully convinced myself that he took the property for the purpose (as he said) of making the girl more careful of her clothes—as, if the facts could have been elicited on trial, it would have been shown that he had the girl in keeping and she became careless, consequently expensive. Found guilty—sentenced four months in County Jail—fined \$100—stands committed till paid.

RIVERS.

For in our sing for ga l... gence too next day.

New Counterfeits.

MARLBOROUGH BANK.—"THREE'S."—Counterfeit \$3's of the Marlborough Bank, of the stereotype plate, are in circulation. They are pretty well executed.

FRANKLIN BANK, FRANKLINHAM.—"TEN'S." altered from Commercial Bank of Gratiot, Michigan. Genuine signatures. The genuine bills of Franklinham Bank, are from the patent stereotype steel plate.

ALBANY EXCHANGE BANK, ALBANY.—"ONE'S." vignette, female and child, a close imitation of genuine, purports to be engraved (coarsely) by Hall, Packard & Cushman, Albany. A dangerous note.

\$1's to \$10's, of new emission are in circulation.—This bank has no \$10's of the emission.

MERCHANTS' BANK, FORT GREENBUSH.—"TEN'S." vignette, a small eagle between president's and cashier's names. The genuine have the words "secured by the pledge of public stocks of the State of New York" in a circle.

ODENSBURG BANK, ODENSBURG.—"THREE'S." letter A, No. 7136, pay J. L. Green. Paper coarse; signature of cashier engraved.

COMMERCIAL BANK, FORT ABBOTT.—"FIVE'S." letter A, pay bearer, June 1st, 1845; altered from Commercial Bank of Buffalo. Vignette, Neptune and his queen riding in a car drawn by sea-horses.

MERCHANTS' BANK, NEW-BEDFORD.—"THREE'S." No. 337; letter C, dated August 1, 1846; vignette, large 3 on left end, steamboat at bottom; no engraver's name. Engraving faint and poor—paper poor.

BANK OF CHAMBERSBURG.—"FIVE'S." pretty well executed and well calculated to deceive.

\$5's and \$10's, they read "Chambersburg Bank," by which they may be detected.

COMMERCIAL BANK, BRISTOL.—\$3's altered by inserting "Commercial Bank, Bristol." \$5's, ship under sail. "Bristol," inserted. \$10's, ship in the distance.

BANK OF KENTUCKY.—"THREE'S." letter A, pay J. O. Love; vignette, full faced head of Clay—in the genuine it presents a profile—an Indian woman in the lower corner, which are not in the genuine; the genuine has "three dollars," frequently repeated across top, and bottom, the counterfeit has not.

FRAUDULENT "NEW YORK STATE SECURITY BANK," AND "PLANTERS BANK OF ALABAMA." These are no such institutions.

A TRIO OF THIEVES.—Officers Letts, McCarty and Brady, of the seventh ward police, arrested three notorious fellows named William Mosher, Isaac Morris, and James Smith, on suspicion of having stolen 15 pieces of bloom iron. After they were taken to the station House they were searched, and upon the person of Morris was found a slung-shot and an old pocket book, and on Smith, \$20. They were placed in the cells for the night, but the next morning about 8 o'clock, Mosher succeeded in removing the bar from one of the windows, and jumped into the street, and is now at large. Smith and Morris were taken to the Third District Police and committed. Mr. W. H. Caulker appeared and identified the iron as his property.

William Mosher is but 5 feet 3 inches high, grey eyes, red hair, full face and very red, and a good deal freckled, thick set, round shoulders, very prominent features—age, 35 years.

James Smith is about 5 feet 6 or 6 inches high, ve 3 broad face, square forehead, grey blue eyes, very grey hair, round shoulders, thick set—54 years of age, an Irishman by birth.

Isaac Morris is about 5 feet 10, 25 or 26 years of age, regular features, dark complexion, dark curly hair and dark eyes.

FRAUDS AT TAMMANY HALL.—A fracas occurred on Monday night, at Tammany Hall, between John Orr and John Tilly, captain of the 18th ward police, in which conflict Mr. Orr, it seems, lost the tip of his nose. It seems from the facts in the case, as near as we could ascertain, that the above parties were in the committee room as delegates for the nomination of an Alms House Commissioner, when an argument arose between them, and Mr. Orr called Mr. Tilly a thing in reply to this, Mr. Tilly remarked that if he were he was no thief. Soon after they both left the committee room, and as Capt. Tilly was issuing from the door Mr. Orr turned round and struck him in the face, which resulted in both clenching together. Orr endeavored to gouge the eye of Tilly, and Tilly seized his opponent by the hair, drawing their faces in close contact together, which terminated, it is said, by Mr. Tilly's hitting off the tip end of Mr. Orr's nose. The parties were then separated by Captain Wood, of the 7th ward, and several others present.

ROOM-MATE ROBBED.—Constable Buckley, of the 6th Ward, arrested, on Friday night, a young man by the name Wm. H. Clark, on a charge of breaking open the trunk of Robert G. Brown, residing at No. 1 Green st., on the corner of Canal, and stealing therefrom \$30, principally in half dollars. It appears that the accused was a boarder at the above premises and roomed with the complainant, and was known to be very short of money, and upon his arrest the officer found upon his person over \$60 in bank bills which is supposed to be a portion of the stolen money exchanged. The Chief of Police committed him for examination.

DARING BURGLARY.—Some bold burglars entered the bakery store occupied by Mr. John H. Immens, No. 133 Prince street, by forcing an entrance through the store window, on Tuesday night, stealing therefrom between \$600 and \$600 in small bank bills, principally on the city banks; also, a small amount of silver, together with six table spoons, marked J. A. T., one silver sugar tong, a mustard spoon, and two silver butter knives, with stone handles, marked as above. No arrest at present.

STEALING FROM A STEAMBOAT.—About half-past four o'clock on Wednesday morning, Officer Horton, of the Fifth Ward Police, while on duty at the foot of Franklin street, observed a strapping negro, with a large keg of butter on his head, and two fine hams strung across his shoulders. The officer having come to the conclusion that all was not right, took the fellow in custody, and it proved that his suspicions were correct—for the articles in question the fellow had just stolen from on board the steamboat Commerce. The negro was taken to the Hall of Justice, where he gave his name as John Leblack, and was committed to abide the adjudication of the Court of Special Sessions on Tuesday next.

STEALING IRON.—This species of theft, is in the language of the late Recorder Riker, being carried to a great extent in this community; and scarce a day passes but what some one is caught in the act. Yesterday, Peter Knox was arrested, and committed by Justice Timponson, for stealing a bar of iron, worth \$2, from the foundry of Jacob Lafarge, No. 12 Kanin street.

AN ABBOTT ROGUE.—A Frenchman by the name of Gaston Mathien, keeping a watch and jewelry store at No. 308 Canal street, was visited on Friday morning last about 11 o'clock, by a genteel looking man, who appeared to be in great haste, requesting Mr. Mathien to go immediately to No. 335 Greenwich st., for the purpose of repairing a clock. Mr. Mathien immediately put on his hat, and as he was alone in the store at the time, locked up the door, and proceeded as quickly as possible to the house in Greenwich st. to execute the job; but on arriving at the house, the lady who answered him at the door said that they had given no orders to have any clock repaired. This appeared strange to Mr. Mathien, but on returning to his store the clock was exposed, as he discovered a pane of glass broken in the shop window, and three watches stolen therefrom, valued at \$60.

ACTIVITY OF A POLICEMAN.—Officer Cragier, of the First ward, on Saturday morning, applied to the chief of police, with a cab driver, and stated their suspicions of a young man whom the cabman had just placed on board a ship that was about to sail for Matanzas. The chief directed the officer to arrest the young man on suspicion. After a severe examination he became alarmed and acknowledged that his name was Wm. P. Robinson, and that he was a clerk in the employ of Robert J. Vandewater, forwarding merchant, No. 108 Broad st. It further appeared from his statements, that having a check in his possession belonging to his employer, for \$3200, he drew the money from the bank, exchanged the major part of it for doubloons, at the office of Mr. Beebe, broker, No. 43 Wall st., and then rigged himself out with a handsome double-barrel fowling piece, a revolving pistol, a set of dog, and various other articles. These articles, together with a large trunk, were found on board the bark Hecla, lying at pier No. 10, East River, bound for Matanzas, West Indies. They were conveyed to the office of the Chief of Police, where, on searching the trunk, the whole of the money was recovered, deducting the amount paid for the various articles purchased. Mr. Vandewater, we understand, is absent from the city.

CHARGE OF EMBEZZLEMENT.—Officer Curry, of the 31 Ward arrested, on Thursday, a young man by the name of Samuel H. Beck, on a charge of embezzling nearly \$300 at various times, in small sums, the property of George D. Emmons, butter and cheese dealer in Washington Market, by whom the accused was employed at \$10 per month. Committed for trial by Justice Osborne.

CHARGE OF GRAND LARCENY.—Officer Patten, of the 14th Ward, arrested a woman by the name of Rebecca Burns, on a charge of stealing a silver lever watch, a silver spoon, and \$30 in money, the property of Constantine Mahon. Justice Timponson detained the accused for examination.

DISGRACEFUL CONDUCT.—For some time past, the neighbors in the vicinity of a blacksmith's shop, situated in Mott street, have been much annoyed by some disgraceful vagabonds, who were exposing their persons to young girls and women when passing this shop to procure water from the pump. The police of the 14th Ward have been on the watch in order to detect the perpetrators, and on Saturday officer Van Brunt succeeded in arresting Henry Luptens, whom the officer caught in this abominable act, and conveyed him before Justice Merritt at the district police office, who held the accused to bail for his appearance for trial, in default of which he was committed to prison.

ROBBING A VESSEL.—Some dock pirates entered the cabin of the schooner High Priest, of Edenton, North Carolina, lying at the foot of Market street, on Saturday night last, stealing therefrom \$100 in North Carolina Bank bills, \$10 in gold, and \$140 in silver coin—in all \$250, together with 6 linen bosom shirts, 4 vests, 3 Canton flannel drawers, and 1 patent silver lever watch. No arrest at present.

STEALING SHOES.—Some thieving fellow entered the office occupied by Mr. L. Arnold, in the building No. 93 Wall street, between Saturday night and Monday morning, stealing therefrom several boxes of shoes, valued at \$18, which the rascal carried off without detection.

ARREST ON SUSPICION.—Constable Joseph of the 4th ward, arrested, on Monday, a slippery looking chap, calling himself Charles Osgood, on suspicion of having stolen a gold watch and chain valued at \$60, belonging to Samuel Blood, residing at No. 168 Duane street, where, it appears, the accused was a boarder for a short time, but left suddenly, which created the suspicion, the above property having been lost about that time. Justice Drinker committed him to the Tombs for further examination.

STEALING BOOTS.—Two men by the names of Edward Murphy and James Nugent, were arrested by Captain Dwyer, of the First ward, and policeman Gunning, on a charge of stealing several pairs of boots and shoes, belonging to Messrs. Osborne & Bagley, residing at No. 324 Grand street. Committed for examination.

DISHONEST TAILOR.—A journeyman tailor, by the name of Christopher Kingsley, was arrested on Monday on a charge of obtaining the material for making of two coats from John Van Pelt, No. 162 Chatham street, for the making up, instead of which he placed them in pawn and kept the money. Justice Drinker locked him up for examination.

ON THE SNEAK AGAIN.—Some sneaking thief entered the dwelling house occupied by James Bates, situated in the Second Avenue, near 37th st., and broke open a trunk in one of the upper rooms, stealing therefrom \$30 in money, and various articles in jewelry—making good his escape.

THREATS TO MURDER HIS MOTHER.—One of the policemen of the 6th Ward, arrested a man of rather genteel appearance, by the name of H. H. Noeyes, who resides with his mother, at No. 324 Broadway, on a charge of seizing his mother by the throat, at the same time drawing a knife, threatening to take her life. He was taken to the station house and locked up for the night.

DISORDERLY HOUSE.—Officers Rafferty and Baker, of the 6th Ward, arrested a man by the name of John Quinlan, on a charge of keeping a disorderly house at No. 144 Anthony street. Justice Osborne held the accused to bail in \$300 for trial.

ROBBERY ON THE FIVE POINTS.—Officer Costello, of the 6th Ward, arrested a woman called Mary Murphy, on a charge of robbing a man by the name of George Griffith, residing at 125 Fulton street, Brooklyn, of \$3 33 cents, while in a "crib," of doubtful reputation, on the Five Points. Locked up by Justice Osborne.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—Assistant Captain of the 11th Ward, and officer Ogden arrested a man calling himself Bernard McGinnis, on a charge of knocking down a man by the name of James Little, with intent to rob him. Locked up for examination.

STOPPED.—Captain Wandell, of the 11th Ward, stopped from a suspicious individual, a diamond bosom stud, supposed to have been stolen, for which an owner is wanted. Apply to the above captain at the station house, at the Houston street Market.

BLACKWELL'S ISLAND CONVICT.—A fellow called Bill Powell, an escaped convict from Blackwell's Island, was caught by deputy keeper Beachley, and conveyed back to his old quarters to serve out his term of sentence.

ARREST OF SHOPLIFTERS.—Officers Spicer and Zabriskie of the 9th Ward, arrested two black fellows, called Jacob West and Jesse Davis, on a charge of entering various stores with intent to steal. Locked up by Justice M. J. L.

ARREST OF A HEAVY THIEF.—Officers Stewart and Prince John Davis, two excellent officers attached to the lower police, arrested a man calling himself Robert Bolton, on a charge of stealing a horse and wagon, valued at \$130, the property of John Morrison, residing at Williams Bridge, Westchester county. It appears that the accused hired the above horse and wagon on Sunday last, under a promise of returning it the next day, but instead of which he drove down to this city, and sold the horse to Mr. Thomas Bradford, of No. 161 Anthony street, for \$25, receiving \$5 down, and the balance was to be paid in 30 days. The accused is an old offender in the horse line, and Justice Drinker committed him in full for trial.

FAKING FALSE TOKENS.—A white woman, with a black husband, named Johnson, was arrested for having passed a \$5 bill on the Bank of Lower Canada, to John Macle. Upon being brought to the Police, 300 cove of the same kind of money was found upon her person. She said her boys found it in the mud; and as she did not know that it was worthless, Justice Timponson let her go.

BLACK SHOPLIFTERS.—James Murray, alias Bob de Yorker, alias Milledge, and Robert Stevenson, (black) were arrested for stealing dry goods from a store in Hudson street. Upon searching them a quantity of himbles, sewing-dick, buttons, sealing wax, and a large number of pawn tickets were found in their possession.

THE COURSE OF TRUE LOVE.—A scene of rather a comical nature occurred on Monday night at the Third Ward station house before Captain Boudinot, between a good looking young Irish woman by the name of Rose Kelly, a servant in the employ of Mrs. Keeseter, No. 42 Warren street, and her lover, a strapping thick necked, red faced Irish lad of about 34 years of age, by the name of John Gallagher, whom Rose charged with obtaining \$75 of her hard earnings by false pretences.

It appears by the story related by Rose, which was told in the true Irish style, that John and herself had been acquainted ever since they arrived in this country, which was about two years since; and as the knew John to be a steady kind of a lad and didn't drink, she allowed him to visit her occasionally in the kitchen when she'd be washing up the dishes, where they would talk over their little love matters in their own way, until John concluded to better their condition, and popped the question, which was readily accepted by Rose, which arrangement was to get married in this city yesterday (Tuesday), start to Boston by the 4 o'clock boat, and when in Boston to take a snug little store, keep a pig and live pretty. This was all very well, and in order to effect the necessary arrangement, he advised Rose to draw all the money she had in the Saving Bank out, which amounted to \$75, and give it to him for safe keeping, which she did on Monday afternoon, when they separated in Chambers street, John promising to call and see her early in the evening; however 7 o'clock came, 8 came, and 9 o'clock came, but no Johnny. This conduct struck her as being very strange, and having read in the Herald an account of a girl in Barclay street being deceived by her lover, it began to work on her imagination to such an extent, for fear of his running off with her money, and leaving her behind, that she became quite nervous, rendering it impossible for her to finish washing her dishes. When 10 o'clock came and no lover, she thought was carrying a joke too far, and unable to wait any longer, she slipped on her bonnet and shawl, and posted over to No. 47 Orange street, where her intended husband boarded, and there sure enough she found John snugly stowed in bed, sound asleep; on waking him up, she asked him for the money, stating that she felt rather uneasy without it. John said he thought she was very foolish but if she wanted the money he would give it to her. Therefore he got up and dressed himself, and as it was then near 11 o'clock, he said he would see her home. So off they started, John saying that he had the money in his pocket for her, but instead of handing it over, he paraded her about various streets, up and down, until passing along Greenwich street, between Murray and Warren street, when John finally gave her a push, and started to run off. Rose, however, not feeling disposed to be pushed off so suddenly, gave chase, crying out "Watch! watch!" which alarm was only answered by the vigilant police of the third ward, and the runaway lover was caught in his flight by Ca. T. Boudinot and officer Hulse, who conveyed him to the station house and searched him, but no money was found, and he denied having any money belonging to Rose. The captain ordered him into one of the solitary cells, which very soon elicited the truth, for in less than half an hour he sent for the captain and owned up that he had Rose's money, and acknowledged the above story to be true. Upon this statement the captain despatched officers Hulse and Lown for the trunk, at his boarding house in Orange street which was brought to the station house, where John opened it, took out the \$75, in the presence of the captain, which he gave to Rose, who was exceedingly pleased to get it, remarking at the same time, "There John, you and I are clear now, and I'll never have any more to do with you, and it's the last time I'll ever trust any male man with my money—and may the Lord bless you"—and thus ended the adventure of poor Rose, who was once more happy at the return of her money. John was glad to obtain his liberty again, and the officers were pleased at doing their duty, and Justice was satisfied.

INHUMAN DESCRIPTION.—A female infant, some few days old, was thrown into a sink opposite No. 232 Mott street, on Monday morning, but was rescued from its perils position by Joseph Welch. The child was taken in charge by the proper officer.

ARREST ON A BENCH WARRANT.—Officer Norris, one of the Chief's aids, arrested, on Monday, Peter Chrystal, (formerly an auctioneer on Broadway) on a bench warrant, wherein he stands charged with obtaining money by false representations, by some mock auction operations with a countryman, about a year since. Chrystal has been absent from the city for some few months past, in New Orleans, and only returned on Saturday last, when yesterday he called upon the Chief to ascertain how his case stood, and was informed that his recognizances had been forfeited, and the above warrant issued. The accused was then detained, and finally committed to the Tombs by Justice Drinker, in default of \$600 bail.

STEALING CLOTHING.—Officer Burley, one of the active officers attached to the lower police, caught a woman called Ann Farrell, on Monday afternoon, in the act of stealing a cloak and two dresses, belonging to Mrs. Brown, residing at No. 30 Elm street, valued at \$10 50. Committed by Justice Drinker for trial.

RESCUING A WIFE FROM PRISON.—A man by the name of Thomas Williams, was arrested on Monday, on a charge of attempting to rescue his wife from the prison at Jefferson Market; he was taken before Justice Rooms and committed.

ANOTHER RECKLESS CAUGHT.—Officers Cunningham and Rice, on Saturday, arrested a man by the name of Richard Sherwood, a jeweller by trade, charged with buying various articles of jewelry, such as watches, gold chains, diamond pins, &c., valued in all near \$200, the property of Alfred Brown, residing at No. 63 Courtland st. Mr. Brown was robbed on the 11th of July, 1845, of a small box containing the above jewelry, from No. 23 Courtland st., by two young men of the names of Joshua B. Vincent and James Hoyt, who sold the same to the accused for \$30, who it is alleged knew full well the property was stolen. Justice Drinker held him to bail in the sum of \$600 for his appearance at Court for trial.

Foreign Items.

CRIM. CON. IN ENGLISH HIGH LIFE.—Rosen vs. Ruddle.—This is a case brought before the Court of Common Pleas, London, for crim. con. in which the damages are laid at £5000. Sergeant Talford appeared for the plaintiff and Sir F. Theisiger for the lady.

From the statement of Mr. Sergeant Talford, it appeared that the plaintiff, Mr. Alexander Robson, a Lieutenant in the 3d Buffs (a son of the late Major Robson, of the 19th Foot), married Maria Robson, the daughter of Major Middleton, of the Hon. East India Company's service, in October, 1857, after an attachment which commenced in their childhood. They were both only 19 years old when they were married. In 1858 she gave birth to a daughter. Nothing occurred to interrupt their happiness till 1859, when the plaintiff proceeded to India, leaving his wife behind. Many letters were read, addressed by the plaintiff to his wife from India, breathing a strong affection. From 1859 to the present year he had returned to England at intervals, but it was not till his arrival in March last (1866), that he discovered that he had been dishonored by the defendant (a wealthy merchant) in the seduction of his wife. He had discovered the whole train of an extended criminality by learning accidentally that his wife had suffered a miscarriage during his absence, from an impregnation which could not have proceeded from him. The evidence then commenced, and Mrs. Green, house-keeper, testified that Mrs. Robson and her husband came to lodge at her house in 1859. Plaintiff left for India about six weeks after. Mrs. Robson paid £50 per annum for her board. Knew Mr. Ruding, he visited Mrs. Robson in January, 1861. She occupied the first floor, consisting of a sitting and bedroom. Mr. Ruding usually called twice a week in the evening. Did not know when he left, but it must have been after 10 o'clock at night, as that was her own hour of retiring. Besides his evening visits, defendant often came in the day-time. Has seen Mr. Ruding a great many times at her house. Observed a difference in the size of Mrs. Robson in June, 1861. She was taken ill. She was at that time attended by Mr. Pede. Mr. Ruding was there also. Mrs. Robson fainted. Mr. Ruding assisted witness to undress her. Witness remonstrated upon this impropriety, and told the defendant that he was taking great liberties. Saw Mr. Ruding after in Mrs. Robson's bed-room. She was confined to bed about nine days, on each of which the defendant visited her. He continued his visits down to November, 1861. The evidence of Mr. Pede was that a miscarriage had taken place. He further stated that he saw the defendant and Mrs. Robson in a private box together at the Olympic Theatre. Two monthly nurses were called, who in some measure confirmed the opinion of Mr. Pede, because they observed such symptoms in Mrs. Robson's appearance as led them to call "professionally" upon her. Sir F. Theisiger addressed the jury for the defence, and in a speech of great power, contended that the charge of criminal intercourse was attempted to be fastened upon the defendant more for the purpose of a divorce than to make him responsible in damages for the injury complained of. And even if guilty, that he was so under the most mitigating circumstances; because, in the first place, Miss Middleton was stolen away from her guardian at a tender age by the plaintiff, to possess himself of her fortune, and, having done so, left her to pine during his absence of some years in India. The learned counsel dwelt with severity upon the evidence of Mr. Pede, which, he submitted, was not to be relied upon, and argued that there was not sufficient evidence that Mr. Ruding knew at the time when he visited Mrs. Robson that she was a married woman, even admitting that he had had improper intercourse with her. The learned Judge summed up with great minuteness and care. The Jury retired at 8 o'clock, and after an absence of fifteen minutes, found a verdict for the plaintiff. Damages £500.

The jury appear to have set a very trifling estimate upon the honor of a Lieutenant of the 3d Buffs. They decided that adultery had been committed yet did not estimate the value of the favors which Mr. Ruding had received at more than £50. Yet the lady was pretty.—*London paper.*

MYSTERIOUS ALLEGED OUTRAGE AT COTTENHAM.—The Cambridge Advertiser says:—"A married woman, residing in the village of Cottenham, in this neighborhood, was (according to her own statement) suddenly accosted in the public road, at eight on the evening of the 31st ult., by some ruffian unknown. Before she had time to reply, a plaster was applied to her mouth, she was grasped by her wrists and legs, and transported on the shoulders of the mysterious stranger over hedges and ditches, to a lonely field. There she was set down and coolly told that her head would be cut off if she made the slightest uproar or attempted any resistance. At the same time no indecency, approaching to felonious violence to her person, was committed or even offered. The woman was plundered of her marriage ring and some money. Her clothes were then cut from her person, a portion of her hair was deliberately cut off, and she was set at liberty. Thus far the woman's own story; and whatever suspicion may hang over it, there appears to be no doubt of the fact that she did certainly arrive at the house of a relation at a late hour in the evening above mentioned in a state of absolute nudity, with the exception of her shoes and stockings, and a piece of flannel attached to one of her legs. But the mystery remains to be told. The woman had no sooner blazoned her story in the village, than two men (one of them a constable) traced carefully with a lantern the route which she said she had been carried. The impediments in the shape of quick-set hedges, and ditches three and even five feet wide, were such as seemed to render it morally and physically impossible that any man could have carried a woman on his shoulders along such a route, without on any one occasion

placing down his burden. The clothes were found lying in the field which the woman had indicated, actually cut up from top to bottom, but the marks of the footsteps leading to and from the field, which were carefully examined and measured by the light of the lantern, were those of only one person, and moreover, they exactly corresponded with the woman's own shoes. Such were the facts brought out in the examination, which ended in a finding that the inquiry should there cease and determine."

DETERMINED SUICIDE OF TWO LOVERS.—A most lamentable affair took place in Wakefield during the night of Friday, 15th March, which has created a great sensation in the neighborhood, and whereby two respectable families have been thrown into a state of the deepest distress. A young man named George Hampson, about 25 years of age, had paid his addresses to a young woman of the name of Susan Morton for about three years. Both the parties resided in Wakefield, the young man being a whitesmith, and son of Mr. George Hampson, also a whitesmith, &c., in that town. On the evening of Friday, Hampson went as usual to the house of his lover, and at that time it would appear the girl was not very well. On the following (Saturday) morning, two coats and a hat, a bonnet, shawl, and bon, were found on the banks of the Barnsley Canal, near the bridge which crosses it in some fields near Heath Wood, about a mile and a half from Miss Morton's home. Search was at once made in the water, and the bodies of Hampson and his lover Susan were found near the place where the clothes had been discovered. The suicidal determination must have been strong in each, for their bodies were firmly tied together with four handkerchiefs, which must have been fastened by Hampson, as the knots were tied behind the young woman. In his pocket was found a pistol loaded with ball, and two bullets, some powder, caps, &c.; and in her pocket was found a soft substance, like paste, which has not yet been analysed, but which is supposed to be poison. What tends to make the affair more mysterious is the total inability of any one to find a reason for the commission of such a rash act. There were no marks of violence on either of the bodies, or anything to lead to the belief that either of them had come to their death by unfair means. The deceased young woman was about 21 years of age, a fine figure, and very pretty. An inquest was held on the bodies on Saturday, before Thomas Lee, Esq., Coroner, when the Jury returned the following verdict:—"Found drowned, without any marks of violence; but how, or by what means, they got into the canal, there is no evidence to show."

CONSCIENCE-STRICKEN THIEVES.—A short time since, in a parish on the confines of Devon and Cornwall, an honest and thrifty farmer engaged a sweep to come to his house for the purpose of sweeping his chimneys and flues; and as the worthy knight of the soot-brush arrived late in the evening, he was provided with a warm supper and was comfortably domiciled in the barn, in order to commence his operations early on the following morning. Sooty having wrapped himself in the winnowing-sheet, and stretched his weary limbs on some clean straw, had just resigned himself to the arms of Morpheus, when, lo! a man with a dark lantern and another with a number of sacks entered the barn and speedily began to fill the sacks with wheat, which was lying in the barn-pool, just fit for market. The sweep lay snug in his dormitory, and watched their operations without saying a word; when one of the thieves remarked to his companion that they should get on much more expeditiously in filling their sacks if they had got a third person to hold their candle. Sooty, with genuine simplicity, aroused himself from his rustic crib, and exhibiting his ebony figure to the astonished robbers, coolly said to them, "I'll hold the candle for you." The conscience-stricken thieves, in their excited imagination, readily conceiving "the gentleman in black" to be no less a personage than his Satanic majesty himself, hurriedly threw down the sacks, flew through the doorway like a flash of lightning, and in their terror and hurry to escape the clutches of Old Nick, actually took their departure, leaving a horse and cart behind them, which they had intended for the transit of the corn, and poor Sooty, the only actor left on the stage, speedily alarmed the sleeping inmates of the farm-house and put them in pursuit of the marauders.

LIBERATION OF MADAM LAFARGE, THE POISONER.—The French journals announce that this criminal, concerning whom so intense and factitious an interest has been kept up, is about to be liberated. "The fact of her enlargement," they say, "appears certain, and the anticipation has given rise to almost as much excitement as the history of her crime did upon the occasion of her trial." (It seems that the matrimony agent, through whom she was introduced to her unfortunate husband, instead of shrinking abashed from the notoriety which the ill-assorted union brought upon him, boasts of it to this very hour; and his advertisements are lengthened by his efforts to bring it to the public memory. Moreover, on Tuesday last, there appeared in all the Paris papers an announcement from a rival establishment (that of Madame St. Marc), setting forth that she had to dispose of "a young English orphan, heirless to a splendid fortune.")

HORRIBLE OCCURRENCE.—The neighborhood of Ardee has been in a state of excitement for the last few days, in consequence of the following awful affair:

It appears that a poor woman, resident within a mile of the town, was subject to attacks of epilepsy, and in one of the fits which occurred on last Tuesday, an infant she had in bed with her fell out, and was nearly devoured by a pig. The neighbors missing the woman, and conjecturing all was not right, burst open the door, and, horrible to relate, found the hand and some of the infant's limbs about the floor, and the unfortunate woman a corpse in the bed!

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The subscribers have now in press, and will shortly publish a most fearful and startling record of crime, under the title of the,

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CHILD STEALING.—On Thursday afternoon, February 11th, as a little girl, named Ann Edwards, was nursing a female infant three months old, the daughter of Mr. Laidlaw, of 49 Wellbank street, Dover Road, Southwark, when opposite St. George's Church, she was accosted by a tall lady-like female, dressed in deep mourning, who, after inquiring the child's name and address, took it from her arms to nurse it, and walked towards London Bridge. On passing a confectioner's shop she asked the girl to partake of some pastry, and they both entered the shop. The lady tendered a sovereign in payment, saying to the girl that she would walk on towards the church, and she was to overtake her with the change. Some time elapsed in procuring it; when the girl reached the appointed place no trace of the lady was discovered, and it was ascertained that a lady answering the description, was seen to enter a cab with an infant, which was driven towards Westminster bridge.

London paper.

SHOCKING OCCURRENCE!—A MOTHER AND FIVE CHILDREN BURNED TO DEATH.—The dwelling of Mr. Augustus Holdridge, in the village of North Blenheim, in this county, was consumed by fire on Monday night last, and his wife and five children perished in the flames. Mr. Holdridge escaped with his youngest child, a boy about six years of age; and a daughter, aged 19, saved herself, though frightfully burned, by leaping through a door or window.

The mother was twice seen outside of the burning building, but the desire to rescue her children, it is supposed, prompted her to rush back into the flames, from which she was unable to return.

These, making in all nine persons, constituted the whole family, and were asleep at the time in the building. The names of those that perished we have been unable to learn. The oldest, however, was a daughter aged about twenty-three years; the next a son aged about twenty-one; the other three were between the ages of the two children that escaped—6 and 19.

The daughter that saved herself, ran shrieking from the burning house to Fink's Tavern, a short distance off, where she now lies. A letter from that place, written the day after the occurrence, informs us that she is not expected to recover.

The six bodies were taken from the ruins after the fire, but of course could not be recognized. They were all buried at 10 o'clock yesterday.

At no time, it is said, for a number of years, until a few days previous to the fatal event, had this family been gathered together under the parental roof, the older children not residing with their father, and having merely come together for a visit.

A gentleman direct from North Blenheim, informs us just as we are putting our paper to press, that the fire originated from the stove pipe—that Mr. Holdridge, who is a very intemperate man, came home

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much intoxicated late at night, after the family had retired, and made a great fire in the stove, by which he was sitting, when the neighbors rushed into the burning house. He told them the family had left the house and were safe; upon which they ran out, taking him with them. Mrs. H. had fled from the house with her little boy, whom she had taken to Fink's Tavern, and returning to the house, rushed in to save her other children, when she was caught by the flames and consumed. There are other circumstances connected with this heart-rending affair, which brought to light, will make the advocates of rum tremble.—*Schoharie Patriot, March 19.*

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Of the Blood, viz: Ulcers, Scrofula, Erysipelas, Salt Rheum, Pimples on the face, &c. &c., together with numerous cases of Consumption, Liver Complaints, Spinal Affections, &c. These, we are aware, must appear incredible, but we have letters from physicians and our agents from all parts of the United States, informing us of extraordinary cures. H. Van Buskirk, Esq. one of the most respectable Druggists in Newark, New Jersey, informs us that he can refer to more than one hundred and fifty cases in that place alone. There are thousands of cases in the city of New-York, which we will refer to with pleasure, and to men of character well known.

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I shall take great pleasure in recommending it to the afflicted, for by its use I firmly believe my life was saved.

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Dr. Townsend:—Dear Sir—Feeling thankful for the immense benefit I have derived from using your Sarsaparilla, I am willing that you should make my case known to the public. About two years ago I was taken with the breaking out of ulcers and filthy sores, which covered the most parts of my body; my legs were one complete mass of corruption; it got into my eyes and ears and made me nearly blind and deaf. Several physicians gave me up as incurable. I read one of your advertisements and purchased two bottles of your Sarsaparilla. This is not four weeks ago, and incredible as it may appear, my ulcers and sores have disappeared; my eyes are well, and I can hear as usual. What I have written, conveys but a faint idea of my loathsome situation, for I could scarcely sleep, and what I eat I almost invariably vomited up. If any do not believe this, let them call on me and satisfy themselves. I have many scars about me. I was likewise reduced to almost a skeleton, and am now fast regaining my health.

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Dr. Townsend:—My wife being greatly diseased by weakness and general debility, and suffering continually by pain, and a sensation of bearing down, falling of the womb, and with other difficulties, and having known cases where your medicine has effected great cures, and also hearing it recommended for such cases as I have described, I obtained a bottle of Extract of Sarsaparilla, and followed the directions you gave me. In a short period it removed her complaints and restored her to health. Being grateful for the benefits she received, I take pleasure in thus acknowledging it, and recommending it to the public.

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Albany, Aug. 17, 1844.

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Albany, April 1, 1845.

Greenport, July 10, 1846.

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In all cases they will be found a safe and simple remedy, yet all powerful for the removal of diseases, whether chronic or recent, infectious or otherwise. They do not render the system liable to be affected by any changes of temperature. The very cause, or occasion of the human frame being affected by colds and coughs is removed by their use. Therefore, they may be used at all times and seasons without damage, and change of diet, and any extra care is unnecessary.

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GATERSVILLE, N. C., Sept. 23d, 1845.

Dr. B. BRANDRETH:—

Dear Sir:—I have been an agent for the sale of your valuable Pills for the last five years. They did not seem to sell much at first, but after some experience I have found them to sell better than any other Pill. I am an agent for the sale of some six or eight other kinds of Pills, and I can say with safety, that I have tried the Brandreth's Pill in my own family, and find them to cure in every case, and in twenty other cases in my own knowledge of chills and fever, and would recommend them to all persons with chills and fever, as a certain cure. You will please to send me one hundred boxes of your Pills, fresh and good, to sell on commission as I have sold before. I would have written to your travelling agent, John A. Lane, but did not know where he was. I have your certificate of agency signed by yourself, and am authorized to sell the genuine Pill, and will settle with your Agent for all sold, when he visits this place again.

Very respectfully, S. W. WORRELL.

CONVULSIONS—NERVOUS AFFECTIONS.

Whatever may be said to the contrary, I have no doubt but convulsions are very often caused by worms, as well as nervous diseases in general. I knew a young lady who had terrible nervous attacks. Sometimes she had convulsions for hours together, and when able to be about, was in the greatest state of suffering. She consulted me. I told her she had worms; but she had been told by other physicians that it was the extreme delicacy of her constitution that was the cause of her affliction. For some time she determined to try what change of air would do, and careful diet. She became worse and worse. Her sufferings were of that nervous character which made life itself a burthen, and she often felt as if she would give anything to be able to lay herself down and die. One night she dreamed that Brandreth's Pills cured her. Then she thought of the advice I had given her. She commenced immediately with the Pills, night and morning, in doses of two Pills at night, and two in the morning; the second day, four Pills at night, and two in the morning; the third day, six Pills at night, and two in the morning. She felt fearful, and took two Pills at night on the fourth day, determining to rest a day or two. She felt herself much better on the fifth day, but the sixth and seventh she began to feel as bad as usual. She then began again, as at first, and when she got to eight Pills at night and two in the morning, having increased two each night, she parted with an immense quantity of maw-worms, nearly two quarts, in weight nearly six pounds. She continued to take the Pills almost constantly then, for some weeks, and they restored her to the best possible state of health. To this case, and numerous others similar, I shall be happy to refer any respectable applicant. Agents in every part of the country are able to refer to cases of cure of almost every description of character in their immediate vicinity. So there is no want of evidence.

Other cases of worms might be given, in which the Pills have done the most remarkable cures. Let it be well understood that worms are the consequence of ACROMONIOUS HUMORS—that these humors occasion all diseases, of whatever name, and that the Brandreth Pills, by being taken in such doses as will fully purge, will surely cure. Also, that these Pills may be used without any danger; no fear of an over dose; want nothing to work them off. If they do not work off pleasantly, take another dose on top of those already taken; sure to do good and act pleasantly; never unpleasant but when too small a dose has been taken. In other words, when the disease is too strong for the first dose.

PURELY NERVOUS DISEASES.

It may be that a person is nervous without any connection with worms. Purgation, however, with Brandreth's Pills makes no exception, and will be found to afford every kind of relief. If the disease has been of long standing, it will be necessary to persevere in the use of the Pills for some time. It will be well to use them steadily for three or four days, in doses sufficient to purge freely. Then to rest a few days, and do the same again; continuing the use of the Pills each time a greater number of days. It would be well to take a vomit occasionally of bonnet tea. Bonnet tea, taken hot, and enough off, will always act as a vomit, and is one of the best. The Pills should always be taken about twelve hours afterwards, or earlier if required. This vomit must not be taken when the patient is weak. In that case the Pills must be used alone, until some strength has been obtained. The vomit should be only used once a month or so. Too much vomiting is very injurious; but once in a month or two, will help the curative effects of these Pills in these nervous cases.

COSTIVENESS—ITS CURE.

OF MANY WELL INFORMED PERSONS SUPPOSE COSTIVENESS CANNOT BE CURED EXCEPT BY DIET, EXERCISE, &c.

Now, the fact is, costiveness is not capable of being permanently removed by the great attention to diet and exercise. No question but diet and exercise are important, as well as cold bathing, upon getting out of bed in the morning to aid in the cure, but they will be all of no avail to cure, without medicine, as thousands know very well.

Again, it is said medicines whose action is upon the bowels, only tend to make the case worse and worse. I admit that all purgative medicines, save the pills known as Brandreth's Pills, have that tendency. But it is not so with BRANDRETH'S PILLS; the longer they are used the less, ordinarily, will be required to produce effect. Long standing cases are not cured in a day, or with one dose. The Brandreth Pills do not cure as "by magic"—they cure because they cleanse the blood of all impurities, and this being done, the bowels and the secretions become healthy and adapted fully to perform the office nature has assigned. A gentleman can be referred to who now resides in the city of New York, who took them every day for five years, for constitutional costiveness. He had not, for fifteen years previously, ever had any thing pass his bowels without using medicine or an injection; and every year he was confined to his bed three or four months. For five years he took Brandreth's Pills. And why? Because he found his bowels become stronger and stronger from their use: and from all other purgatives he had taken, they became weaker and weaker. In fact, he found that at first he required six, eight, and ten pills to produce an operation; but in a year four pills were a full dose, and before the full cure was effected, two pills were sufficient to produce a good evacuation. Finally, he became as healthy as any man. And for five years he took the Brandreth Pills, and was never confined to his bed a single day during that five years.

Dr. Brandreth has cases every day sent to him; he inserts one of very recent date. He can refer to relations of Mr. STORR, in New York, if further particulars are required.

The cure of DYSPNOEA, PALPITATION of the Heart, CONSUMPTION, Coughs of all kinds, Colds, Asthma, Rheumatism and Small Pox, depend on their cure altogether upon the cure of costiveness, which invariably attend these diseases. Cure costiveness, and you will have health. There is no doubt of it.

CURE OF CHRONIC COSTIVENESS OF TWENTY YEARS STANDING.

Sir—This will certify that for about twenty years I was afflicted with costiveness to such a degree that nothing would pass my bowels for a week at a time and which ultimately caused partial insanity. I was sorely distressed, both by night and by day. I had no quiet sleep sometimes for weeks together, my nervous condition was in so bad a state. The doctors could do nothing for me, all their remedies made me worse and worse. When all hope had fled, I chanced to read an advertisement of Dr. Brandreth's, and I thought from its style that whoever wrote it believed what he wrote, and if so, he was no impostor. I had to suffer the ridicule of friends and neighbors. My doctor told me after I had used them sometime, that he could make pills just like Brandreth's; he gave me a prescription; I took it to the druggist and got the pills; they had no more effect as physic than a piece of chip. Not so with Brandreth's pills; they always acted easily and freely. I have now taken them over two years, and they seem to have renewed the life within me; my intellect is clear and serene, and I now enjoy life equal to what I did twenty-five years ago. I am now near fifty. The action of my bowels are nearly restored to the healthy state of my youth. I bless God for what he has done for me. I pray he may bless Dr. Brandreth, the maker of Brandreth's Pills.

My case is known to hundreds in this county. Your agent, Mr. D. Kendrick, suggested that I should send it. I remain yours, very gratefully,

D. STORR.

Lebanon, N. H., 20th January, 1846.

Dr. Brandreth's Office is 241 Broadway, New York, and 8 North street, Philadelphia; 19 Harnover street, Boston, and corner of Light and Mercer streets, Baltimore. At 241 Broadway, a physician is in constant attendance to give advice and explain the manner of cure of the Brandreth Pills.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEIT PILLS.

Be very careful and go to the agent when you want Brandreth's Pills; then you are sure of the genuine article. When you purchase otherwise, inquire of the seller whether he knows the Pills he offers you are the genuine Brandreth Pills. Every man knows whether the article he offers is true or false. Beware of cheats.

Remember 241 Broadway is Dr. Brandreth's Principal Office; 276 Bowery Retail Office, 241 Hudson street Retail Office; and of the following agents in New York:

D. D. Wright, corner Houston and Lewis; Wm. D. Berrian, corner 1st street and 1st avenue; Geo. Han, sell, 165 Division; Geo. B. Maigue, 98 Catherine st. Benj. S. Taylor, 80 Vesey; J. O. Fowler, cor. Green wick and Murray; Mrs. Wilkinson, 413 Cherry st. Jno. Howe, corner Ludlow and Rivington; Jasper W. Webber, 659 Hudson street; Evans & Hart, 184 Grand street; Mrs. Booth, Brooklyn, 15 Atlantic; Mrs. Terrier Williamsburgh; James Wilson, Jersey City.

Brandreth's Pills are 36 cents per box, with full directions. ja 31

NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR THE DISCHARGE OF AN INSOLVENT FROM HIS DEBTS, PURSUANT TO THE PROVISIONS OF THE THIRD ARTICLE OF THE FIRST TITLE OF THE FIFTH CHAPTER OF THE SECOND PART OF THE REVISED STATUTES.

GEORGE MARVIN, notice first published January 16th, 1847. Creditors to appear before Hon. Archibald Bull, Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of the county of Rensselaer, Counsellor, &c., at his office in the city of Troy, on the tenth day of April, 1847, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

Jan 16

FRENCH INVIGORATING CORDIAL

ELIXIR OF LIFE.

FOR NERVOUS AND GENITAL DEBILITY, IMPOTENCY, INCONTINENCE, &c. &c.

IT IS A LAMENTABLE FACT, THAT ABOUT one half of all diseases can be directly traced to indiscretion. Among the train of evils which follow are General Physical Prostration and Irritability of the Nervous System and loss of the Nervous Energy, Palpitation of the Heart; Wasting of the Body; Pallid, hollow, dejected countenance; sunken eye, pain in the head; dimness of vision; hair becoming grey; falling off; genital debility; impotency; and consumption. To these may be added intellectual defects—melancholy, aberrations of the mind, confusion of ideas, loss of memory, lunacy, &c.

The invariable success of this cordial, in such cases has gained for it a celebrity unparalleled in the annals of medicine. Indeed it has entirely superseded other remedies for this class of disease in London, Paris, New Orleans, &c.

It invigorates the whole system. Hundreds of families who were without children, until this Cordial was introduced, are now blessed with fine, healthy children; and boys and men who were nervous and debilitated, are now enjoying vigorous health. It is a certain cure for leucorrhoea or whites.

It can be sent by express to any part of the United States. Where six bottles are ordered, there will be no extra charge for packing.

This Cordial is agreeable to the taste, and is offered so reasonable as to be within the reach of all. It is put up in bottles which contain a pint, and is sold at \$1 per bottle, or six bottles for \$5. The only agency in the city of New-York for the sale of the FRENCH INVIGORATING CORDIAL, is

435 BROADWAY, corner of Howard-st.

All letters addressed to M. RODIN, M.D., post paid will be attended to.

FITS! FITS!

THE ONLY REMEDY.

IVAN'S VEGETABLE EXTRACT is an invaluable remedy for Epileptic Fits or Falling Sickness, Convulsions, Spasms, &c. It is well known, that from time immemorial physicians have pronounced Epileptic Fits incurable. It has baffled all their skill and the boasted power of all medicines, and consequently thousands have suffered through a miserable existence, and at last yielded up their lives on the altar of insanity. With all deference, we say that it can be cured. We would refer those who doubt the efficacy of the Vegetable Extract, to the following persons who have either been cured or are now under treatment:

Col. E. Denlow's daughter was afflicted 9 years, resides at Yonkers, N. Y.; W. Bennett, 9 years, 171 Grand street; J. Ellsworth, 7 years, 13 Dover-st.; Joseph McDougal, 9 years, East Brooklyn, L. I.; H. W. Smith, N. Y. Custom House; S. Kelly, 30 years, Staten Island; Miss E. McKee, 20 years, Yorkville; Miss E. Crane, 12 years, 112 Hammerly-st.

For additional testimony, see pamphlets which may be had gratuitously at our office.

Prices per box with full directions, \$6, \$17 and \$24. Sent to any part of the United States. Single bottles with necessary medicines \$3.

DRS. IVANS & HART, Proprietors,
Principal office, 184 Grand street, N. Y.

WILDERS PATENT SALAMANDER SAFE.

The high reputation that these non-peril Safes have acquired at the burning of the Tribune Buildings in February last, and other previous trials, has been fully sustained in the late great conflagration in New-York, on the 15th July, 1846.

And the perfect security afforded by Wilder's Salamander in this unlooked for event, has been realized and acknowledged. To copy all the certificates had on this occasion, would make this advertisement too lengthy, but they can be seen at my store, together with some of the Safes, which preserved the books and papers in the great fire, as also the Tribune Safe.

The genuine Wilder's Salamander Safe can only be had of the subscriber, warranted free from mould, (an objection to the first made by Wilder.) All secured by good thief-detecting locks. Persons ordering Safes can have their interior arranged suitable to their books and papers, by applying or addressing the subscriber, at his Iron Safe Warehouse, 120 WATER-ST. corner of Depeyter street, New-York.

SILAS C. HERRING.

N. B.—Second hand Safes for sale very low.
\$20 0m

TAPSCOTT'S GENERAL EMIGRATION OFFICE.

76 South-st. cor. Maiden Lane, N. York, and 90 Waterloo Road, Liverpool.

The subscribers wish to remind their friends and the public that they will, as heretofore, make arrangements on the best terms with persons wishing to send for their friends in any part of the Old Country. The subscribers are agents for the following lines of Liverpool ships, viz:

THE NEW LINE OF LIVERPOOL PACKETS, THE ST. GEORGE LINE & THE "UNION LINE." The ships comprising the above magnificent lines are not surpassed by any, either for size—they all being 1000 tons and upwards—or accommodations; and the embarkation of all passengers sent for through the subscribers will be superintended by Mr. Tapscott, in Liverpool, who it is well known will pay every necessary attention to their comfort and quick despatch. Full particulars and lists of the ships, also their days of sailing, given on application to

W. & J. TAPSCOTT, 76 South street, corner Maiden Lane, New York.

P. S.—Drafts for any amount supplied, payable at sight through Great Britain and Ireland. a18

ENOCH E. CAMP,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,

27 Centre street—New York.

[OFFICIAL.]

A LIST AND DESCRIPTION OF DESERTERS FROM THE UNITED STATES ARMY.



PUBLISHED EXCLUSIVELY IN THIS PAPER BY ORDER OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL OF THE U. S. ARMY.

NO.	NAME.	REGIMENT AND COMPANY.	AGE.	EYES.	HAIR.	COMPLEXION.	HEIGHT.	WHERE BORN.	OCCUPATION.	DATE AND PLACE OF ENLISTMENT.	DATE AND PLACE OF DESERTION.	REMARKS.
1003	Peter Richter	3d inf.	21	hazel	brown	light	5 6	Baden, Germany	labourer	Jan. 4, 1847, New-Orleans	Jan. 8, 1847, N. O. Barracks	A recruit
1004	Thomas Ross	7th inf.	21	gray	brown	light	5 10	Buffalo, N. Y.	sailor	Jan. 7, 1847, "	Jan. 20, 1847, "	"
1005	John Myers	6th inf.	27	gray	dark	dark	5 8	Adams, Co. Pa.	laborer	Jan. 20, 1847, "	Jan. 20, 1847, "	"
1006	Robert Seely	6th inf.	26	blue	auburn	fair	5 9	Tyross Co., Ireland	laborer	Jan. 16, 1847, "	Feb. 3, 1847, "	"
1007	Wm. Russell	gen. service	23	brown	dark	fair	5 8	Gangiernew, W. Wales	clerk	Jan. 26, 1847, "	Feb. 10, 1847, "	"
1008	John McKee	3d inf.	26	hazel	brown	fair	5 8	New-York	sailor	Jan. 9, 1847, "	Feb. 14, 1847, "	"
1009	Daniel McDonald	"	35	blue	black	light	5 7	Glasgow, Scotland	soldier	Jan. 22, 1847, "	Feb. 14, 1847, "	"
1010	Charles Wilson	3d inf.	23	hazel	brown	ruddy	5 9	Wittenburg, Germany	farmer	Feb. 16, 1847, Philadelphia, Pa.	Feb. 17, 1847, Philadelphia, Pa.	"
1011	John Pepper	1st inf.	21	blue	dark	dark	5 7	Warren Co., Pa.	carpenter	Dec. 4, 1846, Keokuk, Iowa	Feb. 9, 1847, Jefferson Bks. Mo.	Sebor man
1012	Samuel Brown	recruit	25	gray	light brown	dark	5 8	Bergen Co., N. J.	laborer	Feb. 11, 1847, Lockport, N. Y.	Feb. 19, 1847, Albany, N. Y.	Date of desertion not given
1013	John Watson	"	20	blue	light	fair	5 8	Ireland	laborer	Feb. 17, 1847, Albany, N. Y.	Feb. 19, 1847, Albany, N. Y.	"
1014	John Branning	9th inf.	22	gray	brown	fair	5 10	Jefferson, Indiana	laborer	Dec. 3, 1846, New-Orleans	Jan. 17, 1847, Ft. Aguader, Mex.	"
1015	Luther Sted	3d inf.	20	hazel	black	dark	5 9	Windham, Ct.	farmer	July 10, 1846, Syracuse, N. Y.	Oct. 29, 1846, Saratoga, Mex.	"
1016	Ranah Church	"	23	gray	brown	fair	5 6	Cavan, Ireland	calico printer	Aug. 21, 1846, Boston, Mass.	Oct. 31, 1846, en route from Camargo to Monterey, Mex.	Took arms and equipments
1017	Thomas Armstrong	"	25	gray	auburn	ruddy	5 11	London, England	laborer	July 15, 1846, Rochester, N. Y.	Dec. 18, 1846, en route from Monterey to Monterey, Mex.	Took arms and equipments
1018	David W. Bruce	"	23	blue	brown	swallow	5 9	Arnold, N. J.	laborer	Aug. 17, 1846, Rochester, N. Y.	Dec. 2, 1846, Camargo, Mex.	Took arms and equipments
1019	George Fairbanks	"	21	hazel	brown	swallow	5 6	Stenboro, N. Y.	laborer	Aug. 18, 1846, Rochester, N. Y.	Dec. 2, 1846, "	"
1020	Charles Voss	"	19	blue	brown	fair	5 7	Salem, Mass.	farmer	July 28, 1846, New-York	Dec. 2, 1846, "	"
1021	John Powers	"	21	brown	dark	fair	5 6	Antrim, Ireland	laborer	Sep. 18, 1846, Plattsburg, N. Y.	Dec. 18, 1846, en route from Monterey to Monterey, Mex.	3d desertion. Took arms and equipments
1022	Dennis Sullivan	"	23	blue	brown	fair	5 8	Limerick, Ireland	laborer	Aug. 13, 1846, New-Beauford, Mass.	Dec. 18, 1846, "	Took arms and equipment
1023	John Quinn	"	26	hazel	black	dark	5 8	Dublin, "	farmer	Aug. 14, 1846, Boston, Mass.	Dec. 22, 1846, Monterey, Mex.	"
1024	John Garland	"	26	blue	dark	fair	5 7	Ireland	laborer	Aug. 1, 1846, New-York city	Jan. 29, 1847, Camp Watson, near Tampico, Mex.	"
1025	Wm. H. Elliott	"	23	hazel	brown	fair	5 10	Exeter, England	shoemaker	July 22, 1846, New-Beauford	Jan. 29, 1847, "	"
1026	Henry McOmnie	recruit	24	gray	brown	dark	5 4	Down Co., Ireland	weaver	Feb. 12, 1847, New-York city	Feb. 15, 1847, New-York city	[nies his enlistment
1027	Abraham Phillips	"	18	gray	light	fair	5 5	New-Fane, New-York	farmer	Feb. 19, 1847, Lockport, N. Y.	Feb. 20, 1847, Lockport, N. Y.	His father's consent accompanied
1028	John Ropp	"	19	gray	light	fair	5 9	Wittenburg, Germany	brewer	Feb. 16, 1847, Buffalo, N. Y.	Feb. 16, 1847, Buffalo, N. Y.	Deserted on leave
1029	Alex. Furell	"	26	gray	sandy	ruddy	5 7	Columbia, Ohio	farmer	Feb. 3, 1847, Chillicothe, Ohio	Feb. 15, 1847, Chillicothe, Ohio	Supposed to be about Columbus, Ohio
1030	Wm. R. Peck	3d art.	21	blue	light	ruddy	5 9	Providence, R. I.	laborer	Jan. 9, 1846, Utica	Jan. 30, 1847, Camargo, Mex.	"
1031	Thomas Peters	4th art.	20	blue	brown	ruddy	5 8	Canada	farmer	March 1, 1846, Utica, N. Y.	Jan. 16, 1847, Saratoga, Mex., en route to Camargo	"
1032	Edward Thornton	"	21	hazel	brown	dark	5 7	Philadelphia Pa.	bookbinder	Oct. 7, 1846, Cumberland	Jan. 29, 1847, Cp. Palo Alto, Tex.	[New-York
1033	Jesse Hull	3d inf.	21	hazel	light	dark	5 9	Genesee Co., N. Y.	farmer	June 3, 1846, Buffalo, N. Y.	Jan. 31, 1847, Ft. Maculino, Mich.	Done to Le Roy, Genesee Co.
1034	Archibald Reid	recruit	24	lt blue	light	swallow	5 6	Glasgow, Scotland	peddler	Feb. 22, 1847, Boston, Mass.	Feb. 24, 1847, Boston, Mass.	Left eye injured, has been in British service, 1845; left eye while on temporary leave of absence visiting friends.
1035	John Schuyell	recruit	26	hazel	crow	ruddy	5 6	Wertenburg, Germany	farmer	Feb. 18, 1847, Philadelphia, Pa.	Feb. 20, 1847, Philadelphia, Pa.	"
1036	John R. White	"	27	hazel	dark	ruddy	5 6	Newark, N. J.	laborer	Feb. 18, 1847, "	Feb. 20, 1847, "	"
1037	George Wilson	1st art.	23	hazel	brown	dark	5 8	New-York city	baker	Feb. 19, 1847, "	Feb. 21, 1847, "	"
1038	Wm. Walsh	"	25	gray	brown	fair	5 9	Willemy, Ireland	laborer	Aug. 22, 1846, Utica, N. Y.	Feb. 8, 1847, Brisco Island, Tex.	Expert in the use of a needle
1039	Robert L. Price	recruit	23	blue	black	ruddy	5 11	Clogh, Ohio	laborer	Feb. 13, 1847, Syracuse, N. Y.	Feb. 15, 1847, "	"
1040	Geo. C. Warren	1st inf.	21	blue	dark	ruddy	5 7	Farrington, Ct.	soldier	Feb. 16, 1847, Hartford, Ct.	Feb. 19, 1847, Hartford, Ct.	Says he served one enlistment in the 3d dragoons
1041	Samuel Brown	rec't mt. rifle	21	blue	dark	dark	5 7	Warren, Pa.	carpenter	Nov. 4, 1846, Keokuk	Feb. 8, 1847, Jefferson Bks.	"
1042	Wm. R. Peck	rec't mt. rifle	26	hazel	light	dark	5 9	Tromble Co. Ky.	farmer	Feb. 26, 1847, New-Orleans	Feb. 19, 1847, New-Orleans	\$600 Bounty paid
1043	Chas. A. Corriel	recruit	23	blue	black	dark	5 11	Paris, France	farmer	Nov. 27, 1846, Boston	Feb. 19, 1847, Boston	Has been on the recruiting party in Boston. His carriage is in firm and erect
1044	Wm. Shaw	3d art.	21	hazel	brown	ruddy	5 8	Germany	cab't maker	Oct. 2, 1846, New-York	Jan. 18, 1847, en route near Mier Mexico	Formerly of the 4th inf. band. Took his pistol, sabre, and sabre belt with him
1045	Jacob Siler	1st drag.	23	blue	fair	fair	5 9	Harrisburg, Pa.	engineer	Oct. 17, 1846, New-Orleans	Jan. 22, 1847, Matamoros, Mex.	Has two fingers of his left hand cut off in order to obtain his discharge
1046	Theodore Chaney	"	23	blue	fair	fair	5 9	Harrisburg, Pa.	engineer	Oct. 17, 1846, New-Orleans	Jan. 22, 1847, Matamoros, Mex.	3d desertion in 3 months, took his carbine, sabre belt, cartridge box, cap pocket, and cloth valise with him
1047	Hiram Miller	"	23	blue	auburn	fair	5 7	Genesee, N. Y.	farmer	Sep. 18, 1846, St. Louis, Mo.	Jan. 31, 1847, Camp n'r Palo Alto, Texas	Had on soldiers clothing, \$6 bounty paid
1048	John W. Figert	"	21	gray	red	ruddy	5 11	Randolph, Ill.	farmer	Sep. 28, 1846, St. Louis, Mo.	Jan. 16, 1847, camp on march from Monterey to Camargo	Deserted while with rec't party at Norristown, Pa. \$6 bounty paid, left much under the influence of liquor. Enlisted for during the war still in New-York
1049	Wm. Ford	recruit	19	hazel	dark	fair	5 9	Herkimer Co. N. Y.	farmer	Feb. 24, 1847, Utica, N. Y.	Feb. 4, 1847, Utica, N. Y.	Deserted while with rec't party at Norristown, Pa. \$6 bounty paid, left much under the influence of liquor. Enlisted for during the war still in New-York
1050	Albert Hinckley	"	24	black	black	dark	5 7	Roxbury, Pa.	cooper	Feb. 23, 1847, Norristown, Pa.	Feb. 6, 1847, Philadelphia, Pa.	Deserted while with rec't party at Norristown, Pa. \$6 bounty paid, left much under the influence of liquor. Enlisted for during the war still in New-York
1051	John O'Bryan	"	24	hazel	brown	ruddy	5 10	Tyross, Ireland	laborer	Feb. 24, 1847, Philadelphia, Pa.	Feb. 6, 1847, "	"
1052	John Dannon	6th inf.	31	gray	fair	fair	5 8	Armagh, Pa.	baker	Feb. 17, 1847, Pittsburgh	Feb. 22, 1847, Pittsburgh	"
1053	George Boyer	"	31	gray	light	fair	5 11	Bellville, Pa.	farmer	July 10, 1846, Bedford	Feb. 13, 1847, Camp Palo Alto, Texas	"
1054	Arthur Hagan	recruit	27	blue	dark	dark	5 8	Hartford, Ct.	stone cutter	Feb. 8, 1847, New-York	Feb. 9, 1847, New-York	"
1055	Lawrence D. Carroll	rec't 3d drag.	23	blue	dark	fair	5 6	Dublin, Ireland	carpenter	Sep. 2, 1846, New-York	Feb. 4, 1847, Fort Columbus	"
1056	Robert Spottwood	recruit	18	gray	black	dark	5 6	Adams, Pa.	tailor	Feb. 12, 1847, Reading	Feb. 5, 1847, "	Claimed on a writ of habeas corpus and deserted on post-ponement of trial.
1057	Pat. McDermott	"	29	hazel	black	dark	5 9	Laltrim, Ireland	meson	Jan. 25, 1847, Syracuse	Feb. 5, 1847, "	Claimed on a writ of habeas corpus, decided against, deserted, was afterwards tried on a civil suit and confined in the Penitentiary for 3 months.
1058	Nicholas Soule	"	25	blue	light	fair	5 7	Ireland	laborer	Feb. 4, 1847, New-York	Feb. 10, 1847, "	"
1059	James McManamy	"	19	gray	light	ruddy	5 7	Galway, Ireland	chandler	Feb. 4, 1847, "	Feb. 10, 1847, "	"
1060	Jacob Vedomer	"	21	gray	light	ruddy	5 6	Germany	shoemaker	Feb. 11, 1847, "	Feb. 10, 1847, "	"
1061	Daniel Leaveling	"	23	gray	brown	swallow	5 9	Henrico, Va.	farmer	Feb. 22, 1847, Richmond, Va.	Feb. 27, 1847, Richmond, Va.	"
1062	James F. Decker	reg. mt. rifle	27	hazel	brown	fair	5 7	Baltimore, Md.	chairmaker	Jan. 9, 1847, Springfield, Ohio	Feb. 18, 1847, Newport Bks. Ky.	"
1063	John Siler	recruit	26	hazel	black	swallow	5 7	Berne, Switzerland	wagg'n m'ker	Jan. 26, 1847, Columbus, "	Feb. 4, 1847, "	"
1064	Jacob Luder	"	21	gray	brown	light	5 7	Bam, "	laborer	Jan. 26, 1847, "	Feb. 4, 1847, "	"
1065	Joseph Spencer	"	23	hazel	lt brown	fair	5 10	Wheeling, Va.	blacksmith	Feb. 27, 1847, Newport Bks. Ky.	Feb. 27, 1847, "	"
1066	Peter C. Williamson	"	24	blue	brown	fair	5 9	New-Jersey	farmer	Feb. 16, 1847, Middletown, Ohio	Feb. 3, 1847, "	"
1067	Eliza B. Woodruff	"	29	hazel	black	dark	5 6	Union, Ind.	shoemaker	Jan. 16, 1847, Nashville, Tenn.	Feb. 27, 1847, "	"
1068	Jackson Orr	6th inf.	21	gray	brown	swallow	5 10	Holmes Co., Ohio	laborer	Sep. 14, 1846, Bedford	Feb. 13, 1847, Cp. Palo Alto, Tex.	"
1069	Levi Tucker	recruit	20	gray	sandy	sandy	5 6	Washington, D. C.	shoe-maker	Aug. 8, 1846, Washington	Feb. 13, 1847, "	"
1070	William Vaughn	"	20	gray	light	fair	5 10	Butler Co., Ohio	farmer	Feb. 10, 1847, Louisville, Ky.	Feb. 22, 1847, Louisville, Ky.	"
1071	John Haldane	"	21	gray	brown	fair	5 6	Edinburgh Scotland	printer	Feb. 22, 1847, New-York city	Feb. 1, 1847, New-York	Enlisted for the war
1072	Frederick Gross	ord corps	28	brown	brown	fair	5 8	Germany	butcher	Feb. 22, 1847, Frankford Arsenal	Feb. 23, 1847, Frankford Arsenal	"
1073	Frederick Reus	"	20	brown	brown	fair	5 8	"	baker	Feb. 22, 1847, "	Feb. 28, 1846, "	"
1074	John Schoenherr	mt. rifle	27	brown	brown	swallow	5 8	"	wheelwright	Feb. 22, 1847, "	Feb. 28, 1847, "	"
1075	Charles Hinds	rec't gen. ser.	23	blue	black	dark	5 9	Baltimore, Md.	bricklayer	Feb. 9, 1847, Baltimore	Feb. 26, 1847, Baltimore	"
1076	Philip J. Harmon	"	23	blue	dark	swallow	5 11	Strasburg, France	carpenter	Dec. 4, 1847, Milwaukee, W. T.	Feb. 22, 1847, Milwaukee, W. T.	This man stoops some in his gait, has a slight impediment in his speech, and is supposed to have gone to St. Louis, Mo. His whiskers extend under his chin.
1077	Jacob H. Hoffman	rec't gen. ser.	21	blue	dark	swallow	5 7	Strasburg, France	blacksmith	Dec. 4, 1846, Milwaukee, W. T.	Feb. 22, 1847, Milwaukee, W. T.	This man has a pleasant countenance & invariably smiles when spoken to. It is supposed to have gone to St. Louis Mo. 3d desertion, deserted en route for Syracuse, \$30 paid for his apprehension.
1078	Wm. H. Sparks	rec't 4th inf.	27	hazel	black	ruddy	5 8	Black Rock, N. Y.	laborer	Nov. 26, 1846, Syracuse, N. Y.	Feb. 8, 1847, Geneva, N. Y.	Date of desertion not given.
1079	Wm. Angles	rec't mt. rifle	21	blue	light	fair	5 8	Baltimore, Md.	gardener	Feb. 16, 1847, Baltimore, Md.	en route to Newport Bks.	"
1080	James Benbow	recruit	21	blue	light	fair	5 10	Grant Co. Ind.	farmer	Feb. 6, 1847, Hamilton, Ohio	Feb. 9, 1847, Hamilton, O.	"
1081	Wm. H. Bennett	"	26	blue	brown	light	5 10	Foster, R. I.	farmer	Feb. 23, 1847, Worcester, Mass.	Feb. 8, 1847, Worcester, Mass.	"
1082	Charles Carroll	"	26	hazel	light	fair	5 9	Baltimore, Md.	laborer	Feb. 6, 1847, Norristown, Pa.	Feb. 7, 1847, Philadelphia, Pa.	"
1083	Wm. Jones	1st drag.	21	blue	light	ruddy	5 8	Chester, Pa.	laborer	Feb. 6, 1847, Philadelphia, Pa.	Feb. 13, 1847, "	"
1084	Samuel Gaultier	"	21	blue	brown	fair	5 8	New-York	shoemaker	Nov. 30, 1846, New-York	Jan. 22, 1847, between Little-Rock and Van Buren, Ark.	"
1085	Michael Henry	"	21	gray	brown	fair	5 6	Derry, Ireland	laborer	Sep. 12, 1846, Philadelphia, Pa.	Jan. 5, 1847, en route from Philadelphia to Baltimore	"
1086	George Clark	gen. service	21	hazel	black	dark	5 9	Dutchess Co., N. Y.	blacksmith	Feb. 16, 1847, New-York city	Feb. 17, 1847, New-York city	Enlisted for during the war with Mexico, and deserted from rec't regiment, N. Y. Supposed to be n'r Weymouth Mass., \$6 bounty paid.
1087	Patrick McGowan	recruit	20	gray	black	dark	5 11	Connought Ireland	laborer	Feb. 8, 1847, Boston	Feb. 12, 1847, Boston	Deserted just before taking the field against the enemy.
1088	John D. Patterson	6th inf.	22	hazel	brown	fair	5 8	Franklin, N. Y.	clerk	Oct. 28, 1846, New-York	Feb. 17, 1847, Tampico	"
1089	Samuel G. Morris	"	23	gray	sandy	fair	5 10	Chester Co. Pa.	blacksmith	Nov. 4, 1846, Philadelphia	Feb. 17, 1847, "	"
1090	William H. Spencer	"	24	gray	black	swallow	5 11	Washington, R. I.	cigar maker	Nov. 9, 1846, Boston	Feb. 17, 1847, "	"
1091	Lachlan McLaughlin	"	24	hazel	brown	fair	5 4	Scotland	moulder	Oct. 29, 1846, New-York	Feb. 17, 1847, "	"
1092	Joseph Dall	"	23	hazel	brown	fair	5 6	France	farmer	Nov. 4, 1846, "	Feb. 17, 1847, "	"
1093	David Page	6th inf.	21	gray	light	fair	5 7	New-Jersey	stone cutter	Sep. 10, 1846, Philadelphia	Feb. 1, 1847, Cp. Palo Alto, Tex.	"
1094	John Avery	gen. service	24	gray	light	fair	5 6	Rigat, Vt.	laborer	Feb. 24, 1847, Bangor, Me.	Feb. 10, 1847, Bangor, Maine	\$6 bounty paid, left in army clothing